

BRITAIN SUBSCRIBES
BIG SUM TODAY FOR
SOUTH POLE SEARCH

Raises Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in a Few Hours for Expedition Commanded by Captain Scott.

LEAVES NEXT JULY

Admits That America Has Reached Earth's Northern Apex and Strives to Conquer Antarctic Region.

Capt. Robert Scott will command a British expedition to the Antarctic regions in search of the south pole. London has raised \$200,000 for the purpose.

Commander Peary has planned a south polar expedition, but will not command it himself.

Commander Peary's arrival at Sydney is further delayed. He probably will not arrive until Friday.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn today is on the high seas aboard the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II., bound for New York, where he is due to arrive on Sept. 21.

Knud Rasmussen today declares that Harry Whitney, the millionaire New Haven Arctic hunter, must have told Commander Peary that Dr. Cook had reached the north pole.

Dr. Norman Hansen of Copenhagen has published a letter in which he accuses Commander Peary with appropriating stores owned by Dr. Cook.

LONDON—England today, stirred to its depths by the discovery of the north pole by Americans, raised \$200,000 within a few hours from the time Captain Robert Scott of the Discovery expedition, announced that he would find the south pole if the sum were secured to equip the expedition.

Captain Scott will start in July, with two supply bases, one at MacMurdo Sound and the other, if possible, in King Edward VII. Land. He will attempt to reach the pole by using ponies, motor sledges and dogs. Lieutenant Shackleton, who holds the record of being the nearest to the south pole, will not accompany him on this expedition, but other noted explorers will go.

Meanwhile throughout all England there is the gravest concern lest Dr. Charcot shall appear from the south polar regions and claim the honor of having been the first white man there.

England admits the fact that between Dr. Cook and Commander Peary there can be no doubt that the stars and stripes have been nailed to the north pole, and they asked anxiously this morning if the French tricolor of Dr. Charcot, the English jack or the American stars and stripes are first to be nailed to the south pole.

The British did not take at all kindly to the fact that Captain Bartlett was sent back with a supporting party before the pole was reached. Commander Peary kept Bartlett, a British subject, with him as the last white man, until he had exceeded all previous "farthest north" records, and then ordered him back.

The English papers declare they accept this as no compliment, avowing that England is not used to being second in the field of human endeavor.

Mr. Peary Plans Search
Now for the South Pole

NEW YORK—Considerable interest is evident here today in the despatches from Sydney, C. B., in which Secretary Bridgman of the Peary Arctic Club said that Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., has planned an Antarctic expedition. Mr. Bridgman declared that some one else will undertake the task of commanding the expedition, and it is a matter of keen speculation here as to the identity of the one best fitted for the position.

It seems assured that Mr. Peary himself will confine his part in the attempt to find the south pole to expert advice, mapping out of the route, method of procedure and such things. He has given his promise to Mrs. Peary to give up polar search and to remain at home with her and the children.

Much interest is shown in the possibility of there being two expeditions in the Antarctic regions at the same time.

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

Argument Over Ownership
Of North Pole Territory
On Peary-Cook Horizon

A SUBSIDIARY controversy over the discovery of the north pole appears to be imminent relative to the ownership of the Arctic region. Commander Peary and Dr. Cook both have said that they took possession in the name of the American government, and international law experts have decided that this constitutes ownership.

Canada, however, contends that all land north of the American continent belongs to the Dominion. She will maintain this position in the British House of Commons and will support it by insisting that as Commander Peary found almost two miles of water there, the pole is on the high seas and can be claimed by no one.

MONITORIALS

—BY—
Nixon Waterman

ETUKISHUK AND AHWELAB.
If those two Eskimos, at length,
Shall settle who was first to find
The pole, with all our mental strength
We'll try to hold their names in mind.
But, oh! it will be hard, alas!
For busy folks to keep close tab
On history filled with such names as
Etukishuk and Ahwelah.

Our bards who seek in ode and song
To give each hero's cherished name
A place where all great men belong
Upon the shining roll of Fame
Will find it neither easy nor
So pleasant, quite, for them to grab
True and poetic rhyme words for
Etukishuk and Ahwelah.

All those who fancy they were born
With special license to rehearse
Such deeds as may their age adorn
In polished, smoothly flowing verse,
Should try it just a little bit
For instance, let them make a dab,
Just now, at finding things to fit
Etukishuk and Ahwelah.

Ordinary heroes may as well lie low
These times until the excitement regarding
The north pole has subsided somewhat.
Nobody except the men from the
frigid zone are cutting much ice just now.

Now that the Bean-Bean family has
held its reunion in Boston the Brown-
Breads should lose no time in getting
together.

BEYOND A DOUBT.

Since Peary and his colored cook
Both saw the pole it's proper, quite,
For him to put it in his book;
He's got the proof in black and white.

Even Henry Hudson's boat, the Half
Moon, is likely to be somewhat
eclipsed by the Robeseyt when the
latter, just home from the pole, appears
among the 800 craft that are to take
part in the Hudson-Fulton parade.

No amount of "hot air" can obscure
the cold facts upon which the north pole
dispute must finally be settled.

COLD CASH.

"The Road to Wealth"—a golden pile—
At one end, that's the southern,
Has got a lecture platform, while
The north pole's at the other'n.

If the great history-making events
will please cease crowding and stepping
on one another's heels until an amazed
public has time to collect its thoughts,
more deserving consideration will be
given each of the notable occurrences.
Just now the worldwide show is about
as diversified and confusing as a three-
ring circus.

It is possible that we may now have
some warm pole-emics concerning a cold
subject but it is to be hoped that the
frigid theme will be discussed in a tem-
perate manner.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Cook saw it first, so many think,
But their conclusions vary;
Some say 'twas Dr. Cook and some
The cook that went with Peary.

Orville Wright soaring in his airship
above Berlin is another American the
world is proud to look up to.

If two "white men" cannot tell the
truth, why expect two Eskimos to do so?

ANOTHER AMERICAN RECORD.

Still more proof that Americans are
always in a hurry. One of them has
climbed Mt. Blanc in nine hours, which
is a half hour under the record made 44
years ago. Seeing Europe in ten days
tourists can now deduct 30 minutes from
the time usually allotted for "doing"
Switzerland.

NEW GOLD FIND IN ALASKA.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Mining men who
have just arrived from Fairbanks,
Alaska, bring news of gold prospects in
the Innok district and along the creeks
of the Itadard country, 140 miles from
Innoko.

FEDERAL TRUST TODAY TAKES
OVER MECHANICS' BUSINESS

Consolidated Banking Institution Has Deposits of \$5,000,000, Capital of \$1,000,000 and Each Company Will Be Equally Represented on New Board of Directors

The Mechanics Trust Company today, for the first time, is doing business as a branch of the Federal Trust Company. Stockholders and depositors of the former institution today received circular letters advising them that their board of directors on Saturday voted to consolidate with the Federal Trust Company, the control passing at \$123 a share for the Mechanics stock.

Stockholders in the Mechanics Trust Company will be given the privilege of purchasing new stock in the Federal Trust Company at a figure below that at which it will be offered to the public.

The consolidated organization will retain the name of the Federal Trust

Unlimited Opportunities for a Free Education Are
Offered to Its People by the City of Boston

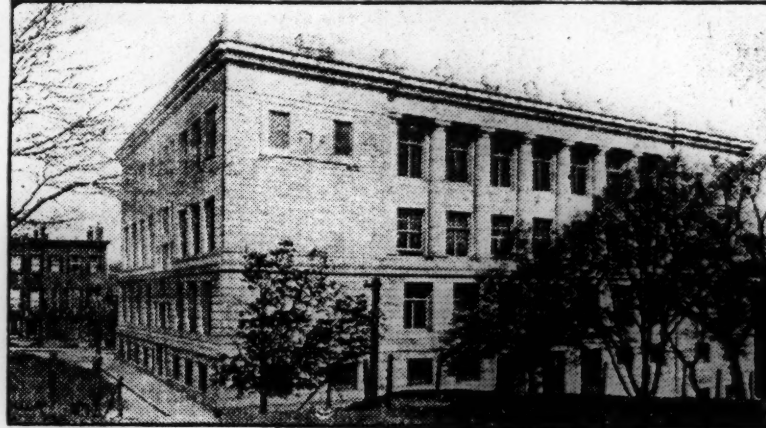
Day and Evening Schools
Freely Give Instruction in
All Branches, Including
Manual Training.

COMMERCE TAUGHT

No one in Boston need lack an education.

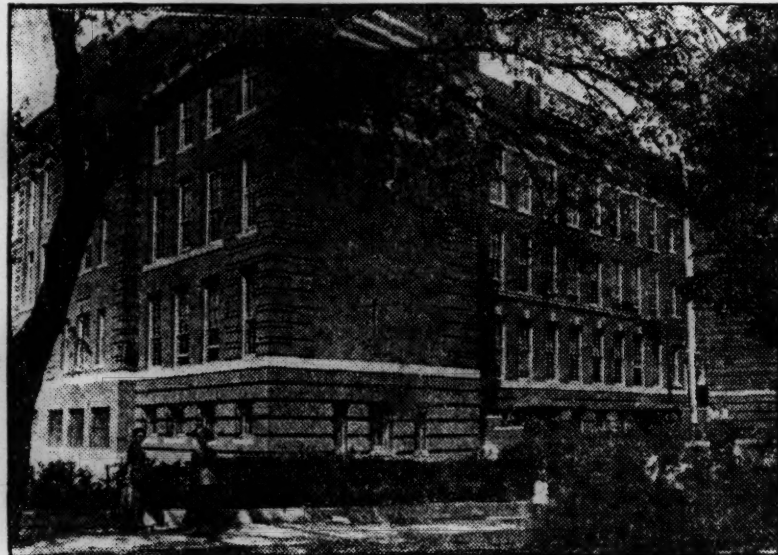
On a down-town street corner may be seen a tablet reading "Here Stood the First Free School," telling of this city's early opportunities in free education, opportunities to which it is adding constantly.

There are in Boston today over 400



HIGH SCHOOL IN CHARLESTOWN.

A fair sample of the excellent structures provided for education in Boston.



SARAH J. BAKER SCHOOL.

This is located on Perrin street, Roxbury, and is occupied by the High School of Practical Arts for Girls.

NEW UNION PACIFIC
DIRECTORS CHOSEN
AT MEETING TODAY

NEW YORK—William Rockefeller and Jacob H. Schiff were today elected directors of the Union Pacific railroad, vice Edward H. Harriman and H. H. Rogers. They were also elected members of the executive committee.

The election of Messrs. Rockefeller and Schiff to the executive committee increases the membership of the committee from five to six. Mr. Rogers not having been a member of that committee, while Mr. Harriman was.

Ex-Judge Robert S. La Follette was appointed chairman of the executive committee.

Wall street was somewhat surprised at the election of Messrs. Schiff and Rockefeller, believing J. P. Morgan, Jr., would be named by his father. The fact, however, that Mr. Morgan did not name his son to the board does not mean that his word is not tantamount in the affairs of the road, according to Wall street views.

There can be no denial of the fact that the Morgan interests in Union Pacific are immense, nor that Mr. Morgan, at Mr. Harriman's invitation, visited the financier at his home in Arden on Thursday a week ago, and promised to take up the work of controlling the finances of the Harriman system.

It was believed, however, that he would appoint his son to the board and take an active voice in the management of the system, instead of remaining in the background. It appears, however, that Mr. Morgan's control of the road will be sub-rosa, though absolute.

Mr. Schiff, one of the men elected today, represents the great private banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which has always financed the Harriman deals and which is an important factor in the Harriman system. Mr. Schiff was the

(Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

AMERICAN BANKERS
START CONFERENCE
AT CHICAGO TODAY

CHICAGO—Delegates to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Bankers Association which convened here today are considering questions of national moment. The membership of the association extends from coast to coast and some 500 delegates will discuss propositions for improvement of the financial methods of the country in the convention sessions, which will last until Friday.

Some of the topics which will receive attention are the postal savings bank and the advisability of creating a national system of such depositories; the need of establishing a uniform bill of lading system which would be a stable basis of credit, and the general currency question.

Bills of lading occupied the attention of a joint conference today, the purpose of the committee being announced to secure both state and federal legislation that will hold railroad companies liable for bills of lading issued by their agents.

Col. Robert J. Lowry, president of the Lowry National Bank of Atlanta, Ga., sounded the keynote of the convention when he declared today:

"Politics should be relegated to the background where important government

(Continued on Page Five, Column Seven.)

WOMAN IS URGED
FOR SCHOOL BOARD

The members of the Somerville School Association, most of whom are women, are awaiting with much interest the result of a joint convention of the board of aldermen and the school board to be held Wednesday night to elect a member of the school board from ward 7 to fill a present vacancy. The school association believes that a woman should be elected, and its candidate is Mrs. Harriet E. Makechin of West Somerville.

YANKEE CRUISER
RAMS SCHOONER

NEW YORK—The United States cruiser Des Moines struck the two-masted schooner E. F. Mead amidships while entering the Narrows today. The E. F. Mead quickly filled and was taken in tow by the tug John Fulton, which towed her to South Beach, S. I., where she was beached and her crew of three men taken off.

The Des Moines was uninjured.

CONTINUE HEARING
ON GAS PETITION

The hearing at the State House today before the state board of gas and electric light commissioners on the petition of the East Boston Gas Light Company for authority to take over the property of the Chelsea Gas Light Company was continued to Sept. 28 at the request of the petitioners, who were represented by Thomas Hunt.

LATHERS GATHER
IN BOSTON TODAY

Eleventh Annual Convention of International Union Is the First to Be Held in the East.

The eleventh annual convention of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union opened in Berkeley Hall, 4 Berkeley street, today, with 110 delegates present. This is the first time that a convention of this organization has been held in the East.

The delegates were called to order by Robert Rome, chairman of the Boston convention committee, who introduced President Thomas F. Keough of the local union. After extending an official welcome, President Keough introduced William A. Boudrot, assistant secretary to Mayor Hibbard. Mr. Boudrot extended the welcome of the city in behalf of the mayor.

International President William J. McSorley of Cleveland was introduced, and presented with a gavel made from the wood of the frigate Constitution. After the working committees had been appointed, the convention adjourned to spend the afternoon down the harbor.

PRINCE KUNI BIDS
CITY ADIEU TODAY

Final Sightseeing Tour Includes Bunker Hill and State House—Off for Newport at 4 O'Clock.

Prince and Princess Kuni and their suite will leave for Newport, R. I., from the South Station at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

An automobile trip, including among the points of interest the old State House, the park system and Bunker Hill monument, was enjoyed Sunday. At the Bunker Hill monument, John Noble, the officer on duty for the last 27 years, and who has acquired some knowledge of eight languages from visiting foreigners, warmly greeted the party in the Japanese tongue. The members of the party expressed much surprise and were greatly pleased at having various facts of interest explained to them in their native speech.

BASEBALL PARKS
FOR HIPPODROMES

PITTSBURG—Harry Davis, lessee of three Pittsburgh theaters and proprietor of the Hippodrome on the new Forbes field, announces that he has just secured an option on 20 baseball parks in the principal cities of the country for Hippodrome purposes next season. The shows are to be opened as soon as the theaters close, and a large Hippodrome circuit to be known as the Davis Circuit is to be formed.

This move was made possible by the success which attended the opening of the Hippodrome in Pittsburgh. In four nights the Pittsburgh venture had cleared all expenses for the season.

BOSTON TOURIST
PARTY IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—Members of the Massachusetts Ticket Association and their friends to the number of 97, who arrived here by special train from Boston, are today in Huntsville, Ont.

It is their twenty-seventh annual outing, and from Huntsville they will enjoy several short steamship trips and then go on to Toronto. From Toronto they go to Kingston, Ont.; from there they take special steamer Wednesday morning to see the beauties of the St. Lawrence and shoot the rapids, arriving in Montreal that night. They expect to get back to Boston on Thursday.

ENVOY AND EX-ENVOY MEET.

BERLIN—W. W. Rockhill, the American Ambassador to Russia, and John W. Riddle, the retiring Ambassador, have talked over the Russian situation. Mr. Rockhill has proceeded to St. Petersburg. Mr. Riddle will remain here for several days.

ORDER TWO HUNDRED MOTOR
CABS TO MEET GREAT DEMAND

Extent of Boston Orders for Delivery This Year Is Made Known Today by Companies Which Will More Than Double Equipment With New Vehicles.

Orders for 200 taxicabs for delivery this year are today known to have been given within a short time in an attempt by the companies interested to keep pace with the public demand in Boston for the service they provide. At present some 175 of the motor vehicles are in use.

The Taxi-Service Company, which has purchased the business of the Boston Cab Company, 180 Massachusetts avenue, is consolidating the two companies. Edward A. Taft, president of the latter company, has resigned his position and H. Bradford Lewis is president of the new corporation. A committee has been appointed to prepare plans for the regulation of the company's business. This

committee has also been authorized to expend not more than \$60,000 for improvements to its newly acquired property, including the conversion of the stables into an up-to-date garage.

At present it operates 60 cabs and 100 more taxicabs have been ordered. The Taxi-Motor Cab Company, Park square, which recently secured control of the Armory athletic property, will move there this fall. This company has 73 cars in operation, and orders in the factory for 100 more machines.

The Armstrong Transfer Company operates 10 taxicabs in the city on carriage rates, not using the taximeter. The Cummings Taxicab Company has 14, Robert I. Kendall & Taxi Associates 2, and Saunders & Butler 3.

CAVALRY TO ESCORT
MR. TAFT TOMORROW
NIGHT TO BANQUET

Function to Celebrate Chamber of Commerce Consolidation Will Be in Mechanics Hall.

RECEPTION BY FIFTY

Vice-President Rothwell Will Preside in Absence of Mr. Storow, With the Nation's Executive on His Right.

President Taft is to have a cavalry escort on his ride from the Hotel Touraine to Mechanics Building tomorrow night, when he is to be in this city as the guest of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and assist in celebrating the consolidation of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association and the Associated Boards of Trade.

Arrangements were completed by the committee of arrangements for this military escort today and the detail has been given to the National Lancers, Capt. John S. Barrows commanding. The escort will report at the Touraine at 6 o'clock, and the parade is scheduled to leave that point 15 minutes later.

Chairman F. W. Rollins and F. P. Fish of the reception committee of the Chamber of Commerce will wait upon the President and accompany him to the carriage in which he will proceed to Mechanics Hall under the escort of the troopers. At the hall he will be met by the other members of the reception committee of 50 who will present to him the members and their guests.

At the dinner President Taft will occupy the seat of honor at the right hand of First Vice-President Rothwell of the Chamber of Commerce, who in the absence of President Storow will preside.

President Taft will be accompanied by Secretary Carpenter, Assistant Secretary Mischler, Capt. A. W. Butt, his military aide, C. C. Wagner, the stenographer of the presidential tour party, the six newspaper men who will make the western and southern trip and four secret service men.

The following are some of the distinguished persons who have accepted the invitation to attend the banquet as the guests of the chamber: The Hon. George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy; the Hon. Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor; the Hon. William Murray Crane, United States senator from Massachusetts; the Hon. Henry E. Burnham, United States senator from New Hampshire; the Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes, justice of the United States supreme court; the Hon. Francis C. Lowell, judge of the United States circuit court; Rear Admiral William Swift, commandant United States navy yard; Col. Robert H. Patterson, commanding the artillery district; Lieut.-Col. Edward Burr, United States corps of engineers; Edward C. Mansfield, postmaster; Asa P. French, United States district attorney; Senator Don Epifanio Portela, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Cuba to the United States; the Hon. Elen S. Draper, governor of the commonwealth; the Hon. Louis A. Frothingham, Lieutenant Governor of the commonwealth; the Hon. Allen T. Treadway, president of the Massachusetts Senate; the Hon. Joseph Walker, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; the Hon. George A. Hibbard, mayor of Boston; Most Rev. William M. O'Connell, S. J., archbishop of Boston; the Rev. Willard W. Hamilton, LL. D., president of Tufts College; William Nelson Cromwell and Lord Claude Hamilton.

During the evening the Boston festival orchestra under the leader, Emil Mollenhauer, will render the following program

(Continued on Page Five, Column Five.)

Wireless Between South Africa and England Is Aim of Kite Experiments Now Proposed

DURBAN, Natal—Experiments are being conducted with a view to installing a direct aerographic service between South Africa and England.

It is proposed to try kites flying at a height of 1000 feet to collect the Hertzian waves. It is anticipated that the government of South Africa will eventually grant a subsidy sufficient to enable a charge of 2 cents a word.

Initially the rate will be 24 cents.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

RAILWAY OFFICIAL SEES BRIGHT FUTURE FOR PRINCE RUPERT

(Special to The Monitor.)

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, chairman of the Grand Trunk Pacific, has been visiting Prince Rupert for the first time, accompanied by Charles M. Hayes, president of the company, and E. J. Chamberlain, general manager. At the banquet given in their honor by the board of trade Sir Charles expressed his gratification with conditions in the terminal city. Becoming prophetic, Sir Charles continued: "I see many things in the near future. I see that Prince Rupert will be a busy harbor, teeming with business. I see warehouses and docks crowded with product. I see great merchant fleets in this harbor—ships that will connect your city with the other cities of the coast, and ships that will carry your trade to the far east."

Mr. Hayes, speaking more directly for the company, stated that the railway would reach the coast by a grade unexcelled by any other railway in America, while the harbor of Prince Rupert is second to none. He referred to the fact that the company had already spent \$200,000 in preparing for the future inhabitants of the city, to which he partly attributed the high prices brought at the recent sale of lots at Vancouver, and the advance made at subsequent sales.

Outlining the company's intentions in regard to the city Mr. Hayes said: "There are many outlying districts which, from a trade point of view, belong to you. We are going to reach those districts and put you in direct touch with them. There are large deposits of coal near you which we propose to develop and place here at prices which will give you cheaper coal."

"When I was in London the Grimshy fisheries were described to me. In this connection I wish to say that we will do much for the local fisheries, which are among the richest in the world. There are deposits of copper, silver and, I believe, gold, within easy reach of you, and that a smelter will be established here soon without saying. There will be a necessity here for docks for war and other vessels. There will be a graving dock, and this is but one of the harbor projects under consideration."

Mr. Hayes also stated the intention of the company to build to the Yukon, and declared the readiness of the Grand Trunk Pacific to cooperate with the citizens in the upbuilding of Prince Rupert.

STEPS TAKEN TO HOLD INDIAN FAIR

(Special to The Monitor.)

ALLAHABAD, India.—Preliminary steps have been taken for the holding of an agricultural and industrial exhibition here in the cool season of 1910-11 which shall display the products of the united provinces and the mechanical processes and machinery likely to be useful in turning out these products. The government has undertaken to provide an agricultural court at a cost of about \$33,000.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville.
BOSTON—The School for Scandal.
CASTLE SQUARE—The School for Scandal.
COLONIAL—The Round-Up.
GLOBE—Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.
HOLLIS STREET—The Noble Spaniard.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—The Girl and the Wizard.
PARK—Keefer's Motor Girl.
TRIMONT—The Man Who Stood Still.

NEW YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Grand Opera.
ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—The Man From Home.
BELASCO—Is Matrimony a Failure?
BLOND—A Gentleman From Mississippi.
BROADWAY—The Midnight Sons.
CANTO—Havana.
CIRCLE—McIntyre & Heath in Hayti.
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.
CORTLANDT—The Millionaire.
CORTLANDT—The Flag Lieutenant.
DAILY—Billy.
EMPIRE—The Straw.
GAIETY—The Fortune Hunter.
GARRICK—Detective Spunkies.
HAYKETT—Such a Little Queen.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—A Broken Idol.
HUTCHINSON—Spectacles.
HUDSON—An American Widow.
KEITH & PROCTORS—Fifty Avenue—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Dollar Princess.
LIBERTY—The Widow's Might.
LUXEM—The Widow's Might.
MAJESTIC—The Millionaire.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—Educational Opera.
Monday evening, "Aida."
Tuesday evening, "Carmen."
Wednesday evening, "Tosca."
Thursday evening, "The Sign of the Cross."
Friday evening, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci."
Saturday afternoon, "The Jewess."
Saturday evening, "Carmen."
NEW AMSTERDAM—The Love Cure.
NEW YORK—The Sign of the Cross.
WALLACK'S—The Dollar Mark.
WEBER'S—The Circus Man.
WEST END—The Motor Girl.
YORKVILLE—The Kingmaster.

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
COLONIAL—The Man Who Owns Broadway.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—The Climax.
GARRICK—Going Home.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Gentleman From Mississippi.
HOLLAND THEATRE—The Third Degree.
MAJESTIC—The Circus Man.
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
PARK—The Sign of the Cross.
PRINCESS—The Goddess of Liberty.
STUBBART—The Fair Co-Ed.

OPENING OF EMPIRE CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE



PANORAMIC VIEW OF CITY AND HARBOR OF SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, Australia, Is Today Scene of First Session—Important Subjects to Be Discussed.

(Special to The Monitor.)

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The opening of the empire congress of chambers of commerce here today is an event which though not likely to evoke such patriotic enthusiasm as marked the imperial press conference at London, yet is of far-reaching importance from a

commercial point of view and will tend to foster that better understanding which is necessary to knit the separate units of the empire into one organic whole.

This triennial congress, while not invested with any executive power, is yet recognized as voicing the opinions of men eminent in business and affairs, and its resolutions exercise a considerable influence in molding the laws governing the commercial relations of the various peoples included in the British empire.

Among the many matters to be discussed are resolutions dealing with preferential trade with a tariff; also the advisability of establishing an im-

perial council composed of representatives of the motherland and the overseas dominions, to deal with all questions affecting the vital interests of the empire.

The subject of imperial defense will also be brought up and discussed with due consideration for the conclusions arrived at by the defense conference lately held in London.

The delegates to the conference will find that the people of Sydney, together with all Australian representatives, are not only in sympathy with every effort to unite the empire in a mutually advantageous economic bond, but that they are enthusiasts in patriotic sentiment,

and are glad to have the opportunity to extend welcome and hospitality to their brethren from home, and from sister states beyond the seas.

The visitors will not find conditions here as regards comfort and habits very different from what they have been accustomed to as Sydney has at command all the appliances of modern civilization, with the added charm of individuality, and the advantages of a fine climate and a glorious semi-tropical vegetation.

Being the oldest and the largest city in the commonwealth Sydney is unique in the Australias by having features common to many English towns, in its

streets and architecture, which, although somewhat of a disadvantage from a modern point of view, yet will afford to many the sense of familiarity which is so pleasurable in a foreign land.

Beyond all this Sydney, in its situation, has a charm all its own, as the glimpses of the harbor and the shipping obtainable from so many parts give a delightful variety to the street vistas. The magnificent harbor itself will afford unlimited opportunities for excursions, as within its wide stretching arms and sinuous entrance, nature presents attractions which can seldom be found in close proximity to a great city.

BANDITRY FLOURISHING IN PERSIA RESULT OF FACTIONS

(Special to The Monitor.)

ST. PETERSBURG.—A Tabriz despatch conveys the news that 50 men have been sent to Urmia to reinforce the Russian consulate there. A punitive expedition of Russian troops has made prisoner of the notorious brigand Rahim Khan, who took part in the operations against Tabriz.

Such despatches as these, which make up the gist of the news from Tabriz, while denoting the disorganized state of Persia, are but minor indications. Banditry flourishes just now only as a by-product of the political factions which have resulted from the more or less successful revolution.

The minor character of the news suffered to come through in the despatches, however, is an index of the watchfulness which Russia is exercising with regard to the country which has become of such importance to her in view of the possibility of a Turkish alignment with the triple alliance. In order to join this alliance the Turkish government would probably be required to reinforce the fourth army corps greatly by troops from Macedonia stations. This corps is stationed in Erzingan, a town neighboring to the western frontier of Persia and regarded as the bulwark of Turkey against Russia. To effect this reinforcement it would be necessary to deplete the defenses of Macedonia, a move which would place Turkey's northwestern frontier at the mercy of Austria-Hungary.

This has hitherto been the objection to the acceptance of Germany's reported invitation.

The fact that Urmia is less than 25 miles from the Turkish frontier, and some 75 miles nearer to Turkish territory than Tabriz, may account for Russia's extreme solicitude about banditry and other forms of activity in that quarter. Predominance in the buffer state of Persia is of vast importance in this whole eastern question.

Whatever may furnish the incentive for Turkey's increasing watchfulness over her interests on the Persian frontier, Russia cannot afford to neglect her opportunities in Tabriz, particularly since her present understanding with Great Britain removes the chance of opposition to her program from that quarter. The integrity of the country is essential to the success of both the British and Russian imperial policies, which are in sympathy with the reform movement so far as it is compatible with a practicable plan of government.

Throughout the correspondence which was maintained between the British and Russian foreign offices from last November, and which illuminates the events which led to the deposition of Muhammad Ali Shah in July, the mutual wish was reiterated of guarding against anything that might involve the disintegration of Persia. This one ideal was seen from different viewpoints and in different lights by Sir Edward Grey and Minister Iswolsky, but it proved the informing idea of both their official policies. On Jan. 8 last Sir George Barclay, British minister at Teheran, advised his government as follows:

"Though it may be too late to arrest the growing anarchy by the grant of a constitution, I consider that in the establishment of a constitutional regime lies the only hope of guarding against developments which . . . might involve the disintegration of Persia, or at least the forcible dictation of terms to the Shah by the Nationalists."

On Jan. 13 Sir Edward Grey telegraphed to Sir A. Nicholson, the English ambassador at St. Petersburg, that, in his estimation, lending money to the Shah at that juncture would be to furnish him with funds to be used in putting down the national movement in behalf of a constitution, and that once the money was spent the situation would be as bad as before, if not worse. On Jan. 17, M. Iswolsky replied in a memorandum setting forth that he felt that, if the two governments stood with folded arms Persia would rapidly crumble to pieces. "With independent republics or some kind of government established through the country, such chaos would ensue," he said, "that both governments would be compelled to intervene forcibly, and this measure must, if possible, be avoided."

Sir Edward Grey replied in a memorandum saying that his majesty's government was disposed to think that the best course would be for Great Britain and Russia to stand entirely aloof from the internal affairs of Persia, allowing the existing chaos to endure until whatever element in the country that was strongest should gain the day. During this interval they would be prepared to face any danger that might arise to British commercial interests. "To lend money to the Shah in present conditions would, in my opinion," he wrote, "be regarded as a move against the constitutionalists in favor of personal government by his majesty, and would constitute an interference in the internal affairs of Persia. The two governments, moreover, by surrendering their only hold over his majesty without obtaining any quid pro quo."

On Feb. 17 Sir Edward Grey, in a despatch to Sir A. Nicholson, said: "It seems to me that the only means of saving the country from internal disaster is to leave it clear to the Shah that he will be left to his own devices; but we desire to do nothing to which the Russian government does not agree." M. Iswolsky, however, could not understand the strong objection which the British government took to providing any means which would enable the Shah's government to start a fairly workable administration. It was of no use, he pointed out, to insist upon the Shah summoning a Parliament and then leaving the government penniless.

Subsequently he submitted a list of proposals, which were accepted by the British government with a slight modification, and a note embodying them was read to the Shah by the British and Russian ministers at Teheran April 22. The Shah professed great satisfaction at this evidence of the interest of two great powers in the welfare of his realm, but the practical results are known.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING INCREASES. (Special to The Monitor.)
GLASGOW, Scot.—August has proved the most encouraging month of the year so far on the Clyde shipbuilding trade, the output amounting to 18 vessels of 23,800 tons.

Commands Army—LONDON LETTER—Gen. Smuts' Views

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—General Tremeau has been appointed to succeed General de Lacroix as vice-president of the army council. By his new appointment General Tremeau holds the supreme command in the French army. It was generally anticipated that General Tremeau would be chosen to fill the vacancy. General de Lacroix has received the military medal, the highest military distinction in France, in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered to his country.

GENERAL SMUTS' VIEWS ON SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

General Smuts, in discussing the question of active policy with Reuters' correspondent before returning to South Africa said:

"We know that certain provisions of the bill ran counter to traditions and convictions with influential sections of the British Parliament. No wonder we cherished some secret fear, and I believe the large size of the delegation from South Africa was mostly owing to the fear that powerful opposition to the bill might develop in Parliament, and that the good ship might yet be wrecked in port. However all ended happily. The white peoples of South Africa have trusted each other in the most whole-hearted manner, and now the people of Great Britain and Ireland have finally decided to trust South Africa, and make her work out her own destiny in her own fashion. I do not believe any party to this great trust will ever go back on it, and I believe that the great work, which is broad-based upon the deepest and most generous instincts of both nations, will mark the close of a long century of error and strife, and be an enduring monument of peace and union for the future."

"I feel certain that the people of South Africa were sincerely and honestly determined to deal fairly with the natives, and that the great dark problem is safer in their hands than in that of the

European community, which finds itself burdened with a host of ideas and traditions that have grown up in quite different atmospheres, and are inapplicable to a unique problem like that presented in South Africa."

SECOND GERMAN DREADNOUGHT FAILS TO REACH LOWER WESER.

The "Westfalen" has made an unsuccessful attempt to reach the Lower Weser. The Westfalen is the second German Dreadnought and was launched in July of last year. She left the yard at Bremen recently but was obliged to return since, in spite of the spring tide, there was not sufficient water. Dredging operations are to be commenced in order that the channel may be deep enough at the next spring tide for the passage of the vessel.

FIRST CUNARDER TO CALL AT THE NEW WELSH PORT

The Mauretania is the first vessel of the Cunard line to call at Fishguard, the new port of call in Wales. Incidentally the Mauretania also set up a new record on this trip, for she made the voyage to Queenstown in 4 days 14 hours 27 minutes or two hours and 53 minutes less than her previous fastest passage from New York. Fishguard is the nearest port in Great Britain to New York, being 2902 nautical miles distant, while the distance to Holyhead is 2951, to Southampton 3076, to Liverpool 3015 and to Plymouth 3076. In celebration of the occasion the streets of Fishguard were decorated with flags, and the greatest local interest was manifested, the day being declared a holiday.

The heights in the neighborhood of the harbor were lined with spectators, reminding one of the occasion when in the early part of 1797 a small fleet sailed from Brest and landed a force of 1400 men at Fishguard. When, however, the great grandfather of the present Lord Cawdor marched out to meet

them, a number of Welsh women, it is related, also assembled on the heights to watch the battle, clad in their native costume, and the invaders seeing the crimson of their cloaks believed they were confronted by a much larger force than was actually the case, and accordingly surrendered.

It is at present necessary to land the passengers and mails at Fishguard by means of tenders, but it is understood that such improvements will shortly be made as to allow the transatlantic liners to be moored alongside the quay at all states of the tide.

TO INCREASE EXPORT OF FRENCH GOODS TO ENGLAND

M. Melne, ex-prime minister of France, refers in the Petit Journal to the steps he considers it would be advisable to take in order to increase the export of French goods to England. The spasmodic efforts of the commercial traveler are, he considers, not sufficient. There should be a regular system of training young French business men so as to fit them to become proper representatives in London and the provinces of firms in France. There might be some houses that are not in a position to maintain a regular and special representative; but such cases could be met by one man acting as representative for several firms, thus reducing the expenses. These young Frenchmen would at the same time become better acquainted with the commercial methods of Great Britain.

With regard to the periods when there might not be so much business going on, it might be feasible for the French chambers of commerce to grant subsidies for these men, from \$30 to \$40 per month. The idea was suggested by M. Perier, commercial attaché at the French embassy in London, and a member of the local chamber of commerce at Rouen was so impressed with the idea that he immediately promised to provide a sum of \$1000 if the scheme is adopted.

TRADES BOARDS BILL READ SECOND TIME IN LORDS

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—At the conclusion of a fortnight's holiday the House of Lords has again met and the trade boards bill has been read a second time. When moving the second reading of the bill Lord Hamilton of Dalzell explained the scope of the measure, which is confined to certain trades and is to establish a minimum rate of wages in selected industries, such as certain parts of the tailoring trade, the paper box making trade, certain parts of the common lace finishing trade, and certain parts of the chain making trade. The boards to be established under the bill would consist of masters and men, and this would insure fair play. After some discussion the bill was read a second time, the committee being fixed for Sept. 13.

The assurance companies bill has passed through committee, and was ordered "to be reported to the House," and after various other bills had been advanced the House rose.

In the House of Commons the housing and town planning bill has been discussed in committee, and during the first of the two days allotted to the committee stage of the bill 52 clauses were dealt with in the short space of seven hours, for under a special closure resolution the committee proceedings are to be concluded in two days, in order that the finance bill may again be taken up. There was considerable discussion on clause 53 whereby the local government board is enabled to authorize a local authority to prepare a town-planning scheme with reference to any land in course of development within or in the neighborhood of its area.

Various amendments were discussed; one being in favor of exempting from the clause land acquired by a railway, canal or water company; the amendment was, however, negatived by 176 votes to 41. Objections were also raised to the proposal that the scheme should be retroactive by empowering the authorities to remove existing buildings. It was pointed out, however, that only the demolition of sheds or small buildings was contemplated, and an amendment embodying the objection was lost. The closure resolution coming into operation the remaining clauses, as well as the new clauses proposed by the government, were disposed of, and the bill passed through committee on the second day.

Meanwhile the interest in the coming political campaign in the country is increasing. The prime minister, Mr. Asquith, will address two mass meetings in Birmingham on Sept. 22. The tussle continues apace the finance bill, and the House, comparatively empty during the consideration of the Irish land bill, was well filled when the committee stage of the finance bill was resumed, Mr. Balfour and Austen Chamberlain perhaps especially being always ready to fire a round or even a whole broadside when opportunity occurred. In his criticism of the measure he has pledged himself to oppose, he is merciless. In the course of the discussion there are some sharp, not to say amusing passages between the two sides of the House. The leader of the opposition caused some merriment by pointing out that the chancellor of the exchequer was going to exempt land on which there were glass houses, but he was not going to exempt land used for market gardens. "How on earth," said Mr. Balfour, "did he make that distinction?"

Again, somewhat of a storm was raised by Mr. Balfour upon some changes proposed by Mr. Asquith in the scale of licensing, as applied to Ireland, for these changes, declared the opposition, were the price of the votes of 80 members from Ireland. In the words of one of our contemporaries, "Mr. Balfour strays in at times to chaff the government." On one occasion during the debate Mr. Balfour was informed, on strolling back from dinner, that the prime minister had made a speech. Gleaning what information he could from his friends, he made a clever and amusing speech in reply, accusing the prime minister of having evolved from his profile "brain a new licensing bill within an hour or so."

Meanwhile the debate continues, and the prophecy of the prime minister that the discussion will be "short, sharp and decisive" is scarcely being fulfilled. Reaching its last stages in the House of Commons, the burning question of the day is as to what will be the attitude of the House of Lords toward the bill. Much interest and no little comment was caused by the recent visit of Lord Lansdowne, the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, to the lobby of the House of Commons, and by his consultation with Mr. Balfour in the consultation whip's room, the deliberations of the two politicians being very naturally supposed to be connected with the fate of the finance bill. Those at the Liberal headquarters, although making preparations for a general election in the near future, entertain the opinion that the House of Lords will accept the bill.

AUGUST REVENUE SHOWS INCREASE

(Special to The Monitor.)

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Dominion government revenue for August shows an increase of half a million over the revenue of August of last year, being \$8,440,848, which is derived chiefly from customs duties. The expenditure for the month was \$5,567,763, over two million less than that of last August.

Foreign Briefs

BREST.—The battleship Justice, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Le Port, and the battleships Verite and Liberte have sailed for New York, where they are due to arrive Sept. 23.

BERLIN.—Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to America, will sail for New York Oct. 20.

ENGLAND ASKS BAN PUT HERE ON COCOA GROWN BY SLAVES

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—The Anti-Slavery Society has issued an appeal for \$250 to send a representative to America to work for the cooperation of the United States in a boycott of cocoa from Portuguese West Africa, which, they allege, is produced by slave labor.

The society points out that English cocoa firms have refused to purchase cocoa produced by slave labor in the islands of San Thome, and the principal effect has been, it says, to drive San Thome cocoa on the American market at a cheaper rate. The Daily News says: "We are quite sure an appeal to the American people and manufacturers will not be in vain. What finer tribute to Lincoln's memory in this year of his centenary could be paid than the resolve to assist in destroying the most flagrant instance of old fashioned plantation slavery that still survives in the world?"

The Daily Chronicle thinks American cocoa firms are acting in ignorance. "It is unthinkable," it declares, "that it should be otherwise. They cannot know the terrible facts of this business."

BRITISH MUSEUM OPENS NEW ROOM

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—There was recently opened at the British Museum a new room in connection with the department of Greek and Roman antiquities. The room, which forms an annex to the Greco-Roman basement, contains casts of the principal sculptures discovered at various times in Greece and Italy.

Among the most interesting objects will be noticed the famous "lion gate" from the so-called treasury of Athens at Mycenae, representing two lions' life size, standing with forepaws upon the plinth of a column. Another fine group is that entitled "Orestes and Electra," with the name of the artist, Anaximenes, pupil of Stephanos. The original of this group formed a portion of the famous Ludovisi Buoncampagni collection in Rome, and is said to date from about B. C. 100. There are also the statues from the Arch of Trajan at Beneventum, which was erected in honor of the emperor Trajan, and the group conferred upon the Romans during the reign of Trajan. Parts of the frieze represent the victory of Trajan over the Dacians, a sacrificial scene, and Trajan introducing to Rome and his children who were destined to advance Roman civilization.

ARMY IN GERMANY MANEUVERS TODAY

MERGENTHEIM, Wurttemberg.—The annual maneuvers of the imperial army commenced here today. One hundred and twenty thousand men and 25,000 horses are engaged under the immediate supervision of the Kaiser. This is the largest number that has ever taken part in the maneuvers, owing to the inclusion of the Bavarian army, which has not appeared on the field in a similar capacity for 12 years.

The Emperor's guests include Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Kings of Wurttemberg and Saxony, the Grand Duke of Baden, Gen. Scheffek Pacha, Winston Spencer Churchill and Sir Bruce Hamilton. An important feature will be the employment of the military dirigible balloon Gross II, which will be the first thorough trial of an airship for warlike purposes.

ESTIMATES FOR CHINESE NAVY

(Special to The Monitor.)

SHANGHAI, China.—In the Chinese naval estimates 18,000,000 taels (about \$15,000,000) are for preliminary expenses and 2,000,000 taels (\$1,650,000) for annual ordinary expenditure. It is proposed to make provision for the expenditure of 16,500,000 taels (\$13,750,000) in four annual instalments on shipbuilding and of 1,500,000 tael (\$1,250,000) on the establishment of naval ports—500,000 taels this year and 1,000,000 taels next year. The board of finance proposes to provide 5,000,000 taels, and the remainder will be obtained from the provinces.

WATER SUPPLY INCREASED. WATER BILLS REDUCED.

NEW SOURCES FOUND AND DEVELOPED IN CITY OR COUNTRY.
Alfred Vrecher, Specialist in Hydro-Geology
AMERICAN HYDROSCOPE CO.
41 Broadway, New York

LENDING LIBRARY, W. B. Clarke

Off With the Old, On With the New.
Soon as Book Comes in 26 & 28 Tremont St.

MR. PEARY'S TRIP IS AGAIN DELAYED

(Continued from Page One.)

An American party and the English explorers to start next July in command of Capt. Robert Scott, and it is said among the clubs here that there is the greatest disposition evident that America should do all she can to add more laurels to her wreath of victory by planting the stars and stripes at the southern apex of the world.

Mr. Peary's Journey Home Experiences Added Delay

SYDNEY, N. S.—All Sydney awaits the coming of Commander Robert E. Peary. This may be delayed till Friday or Saturday.

Mrs. Peary has received a wireless telegram from Commander Peary at Battle Harbor, saying that no definite time had been set for his departure for this city. Miss Marie Peary received a telegram from her father Sunday, congratulating her on her sixteenth birthday.

Commander Peary is coming southward in the same precise manner that characterized his methodical and well-calculated dash for the pole. The Roosevelt is being overhauled and painted, and her commander has ordered that every injury sustained in her long stay in the ice at Cape Sheridan shall be repaired before she sails for this port. Her bunkers are being filled, for it is calculated that it will take nearly five days' steady steaming before she reaches this port.

Commander Peary will in all probability remain here two days and then go with his family to his home in Eagle Island, in Casco Bay, Maine. There he will rest for a day or two, proceeding to Washington to make his official report to the government.

While here he will confer with Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, and will acquaint himself with the latest details of the Peary-Cook controversy.

That Commander Peary is prepared in every way to substantiate his statement that Dr. Frederick A. Cook did not reach the pole is stated by nearly every one of the large colony of Arctic explorers, scholars and others who have gathered here to greet the explorer from the north.

"Commander Peary will have with him incontestable proof to support every statement he has made in connection with Dr. Cook's trip in the Arctic," said Mr. Bridgman. "Every one who knows Peary realizes that he never makes statements unless he can prove them absolutely. When the proper time arrives—and that will be when Dr. Cook has made his statement over his own signature—the proof will be forthcoming. I quite agree with President Hubbard of the Peary Arctic Club that Dr. Cook might have learned weeks ago in Greenland of Commander Peary's discovery and that in the interim he wove the story of his discovery of the north pole. News, you know, travels fast among the Eskimos, and it is quite likely that Dr. Cook heard of what Peary had done."

In response to an inquiry as to her opinion of why Harry Whitney, the man who is supposed to have Dr. Cook's records of reaching the pole, had not continued south on the Roosevelt, she is coming later on the Jeanie, Mrs. Peary today said:

"While I, of course, can only surmise, I suspect that Mr. Whitney, failing to get a polar bear at Etah, went on the Jeanie to Cumberland bay, where the bears are plentiful. I am sure his leaving the Roosevelt had nothing to do with Dr. Cook's claims."

Knud Rasmussen Today Again Defends Cook

COPENHAGEN—Knud Rasmussen, the half-breed Danish-Eskimo explorer, came to the defense of Dr. Frederick A. Cook again today by calling in question the authenticity of a despatch from Cape Ray, N. F., Saturday to the effect that Harry Whitney, the New Haven Arctic hunter, had not mentioned to Commander Peary the fact that Dr. Cook had claimed the discovery of the north pole.

The inference in the despatch is that Dr. Cook did not mention the discovery to Mr. Whitney, whereas, according to Rasmussen, every Eskimo in the Etah country knew of Dr. Cook's claims and Mr. Whitney himself had been entrusted with a return of a part of Dr. Cook's records. Danish experts think it inconceivable that he did not tell Commander Peary, with whom he came south as far as Wolstenholme sound aboard the Roosevelt and was later transferred to the Jeanie, the Roosevelt relief ship.

Favor International Jury to Settle Pole Argument

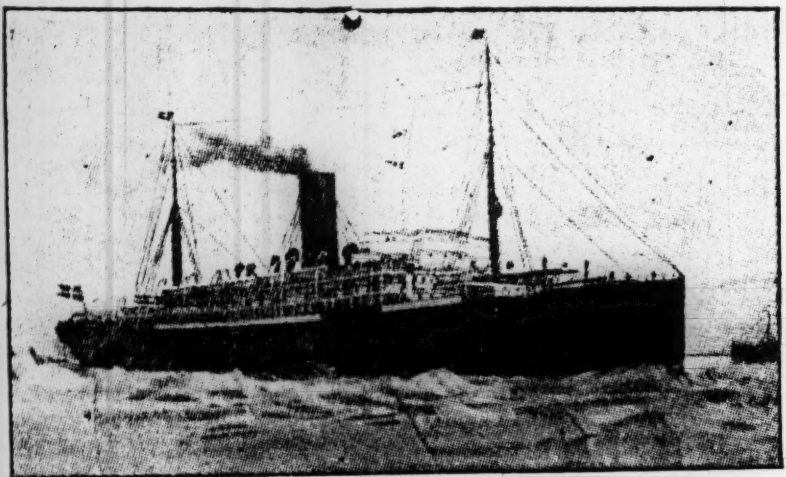
PARIS—French scientists are beginning distinctly to favor the submission by Dr. Cook and Commander Peary of their records to an impartial international scientific tribunal.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, president of the Paris Geographical Society, believes that France is the logical arbiter. Speaking on this subject, the prince said:

BIG U. S. CONTRACT SIGNED.

WASHINGTON—A renewal contract with the American Pneumatic Tube Company whereby the government agrees to furnish the steam by which the tubes are operated in the cities of Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston and St. Louis, in consideration of \$42,500, was today signed by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Hill.

Ship Bringing Dr. Cook Home



SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINER OSCAR II. The Brooklyn physician who sailed from Christiansand, Norway, Saturday is due to arrive in New York Sept. 21.

NEW UNION PACIFIC DIRECTORS CHOSEN AT MEETING TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

Chief close personal friend Mr. Harriman had and it was Mr. Schiff who got Mr. Harriman not to enforce his rights to call stock at tremendous figures during the Northern Pacific fight. Mr. Schiff's election means that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will continue to have a strong voice in the management of the road it helped Mr. Harriman build up.

FALL RIVER MILLS CLOSED BY STRIKE

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Few of the 2000 weavers went to work at the Iron Works mills today at the hour for starting up. Fifteen minutes later the power was shut off and all seven of the plants closed down.

Mr. Borden's local manager has up to this time declined to make any statement in respect to the matter or the intentions of the company.

This is the first general strike that has ever occurred in the Borden plants. The Iron Works company employs about 5000 hands and operates 450,000 and 11,400 looms.

There will be a meeting of the strikers today, and it is possible that some statement will be received there from the management.

SACO, Me.—After an idleness of about three weeks the 2200 employees of the York mill of this town, who were thrown out of employment by the strike of 150 weavers, returned to work today. They quit for an advance in pay.

The weavers went back to work at the old rate of wages, but the mill management promised to do something for them as soon as possible.

PREPARE FOR JURY OF UNITED STATES

United States District Attorney Asa P. French and his corps of assistants are busy today preparing for the United States district court grand jury which convenes at the Federal building tomorrow for the first time since March last. There was no session of the federal grand jury during June, and as a consequence that body will have double the work to do at this session.

In all there are about 40 cases to be considered, most of which are for postal violations. Probably the one most important is that of Yeoman George T. Arrington, postal clerk on the United States cruiser Des Moines, accused of embezzling the ship's funds and registered letters belonging to members of the crew.

REVERE CARNIVAL ON TONIGHT.

The Carnival of Fire, the free spectacular exhibition at Revere Beach, which marks the close of the season, opens this evening and will continue throughout the week. The special attraction tonight will be the naval engagement between the Bonhomme Richard and the Serapis.

BOARDS OF TRADE TO MEET.

The Somerville Board of Trade and the West Somerville Board of Trade will resume their sessions this evening, the former in the Henry M. Moore Hall on Highland avenue, while the West Somerville body will meet in their Davis square rooms.

ACQUITTED OF "WIRE TAPPING."

PITTSBURG, Pa.—A sealed verdict acquitting E. B. Saylor, W. H. Smith and W. L. Thompson of the charge of "tapping" the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, returned by the jury in the criminal court here Saturday, was read in court today.

SCHOONER ASHORE; CREW SAFE.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del.—The three-masted schooner John Proctor, from New York for Norfolk, in ballast, went aground early today off Cape Henlopen, and is slowly breaking up. The crew landed in their own boats.

JEW IMMIGRANTS TO HAVE NEW YEAR

The Jewish New Year will be celebrated at the Boston immigration station this year in a separate room, set apart for the purpose by Col. George B. Billings, so that prayer and fasting may be conducted undisturbed by other immigrants. The members of the Jewish faith who may be detained at the station for various reasons at this season may be augmented by new arrivals from the Ivernia due on Sept. 15 from Liverpool and Queenstown.

The "Rosh Hashona," or Jewish New Year, begins at sundown Sept. 15 and ends with sundown on Sept. 17. The scrolls will be furnished by Morris I. Siltan, one of the United States interpreters, and a ram's horn, which is used during the solemn ceremonial, will be given by the Jewish Immigration Aid Society.

TESTS ANNOUNCED FOR CIVIL SERVICE

Announcement was made today by the United States civil service commission that on Oct. 20 examinations to secure eligibles for the positions to secure shipping commissioner, and telephone operator will be held at the Federal Building, Boston. The position of deputy shipping commissioner pays \$900 per annum to start, and is under the bureau of navigation, department of commerce and labor.

Three vacancies in the position of telephone operator are to be filled directly following the examination, one at the navy yard, Philadelphia, at \$2 per diem; another at the quartermaster's department-at-large, St. Paul; and the third in the United States attorney's office, Chicago, Ill. The two latter positions pay \$480 and \$620 per annum, respectively.

Dr. Cook made a present of the house with all its contents to his faithful Eskimos, with the proviso that Whitney was to have the use of the house as long as his hunting trip lasted, but he was compelled to let the Newfoundland boatswain continue his watch. The boatswain, however, received strict orders not to exchange any more of the provisions or guns.

"Now, I suppose the sailor will celebrate his triumphal entrance into New York harbor aboard Peary's ship, while Whitney is, where? Aboard his own yacht Jeanie? Or, perhaps he has not wanted to wait for his own boat and has gone aboard Peary's ship."

"To Mr. Whitney Dr. Cook gave his instruments and his observations, as he thought these precious things were safer there than on the long sea trip in the spring across Melville bay, but all his notebooks and greasy and soiled record books, which have been so closely written upon, he kept and carried with him."

"To me, who understands only a very little astronomy, the records written down so closely and in all directions were very hard to read, but what is the record to us? The two men, Peary and Cook, their character, their conduct, that is what interests us, and every little item throwing a side light upon their natures is valuable."

The Rev. Frederick M. Gardner, pastor of the South Baptist Church of South Boston, read his resignation Sunday, to take effect Oct. 31.

Jean P. Selinger of this city, the portrait painter, passed away here late Saturday. He was especially successful as a painter of children.

President MacLaurin of Massachusetts Institute of Technology will return the latter part of the week from Scotland, where he has been spending the summer.

The Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers preached his inaugural sermon at Tremont Temple Sunday. The first notable change at Tremont Temple with the new pastorate will be the increase of the choir to 150 voices, under the name of the "Cortland Myers Choir."

Thirty new policemen were sworn in today by Capt. Thomas Ryan, chief clerk, and a general order will be issued by Commissioner O'Meara appointing them as reserve officers. Captain Donovan will have charge of this new body of men and will instruct them in constabulary duties.

THESE polar parties, if you please, The populace would mind less, If those who braved them did not freeze, The milk of human kindness Until it needs, on their return, A year at the equator To melt love's lactic so 'twill churn, And act as lubricator.

—VAN NONYMOUS.

SURE THING.

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DR. COOK NOW ON WAY TO NEW YORK

COPENHAGEN—Dr. Norman Hansen, a Danish physician, writes a remarkable letter, giving Dr. Frederick A. Cook's version of the trouble with Commander Peary over supplies, which appears in the newspaper Politiken.

Dr. Hansen was with Dr. Cook for some time in Greenland and returned with him on the Danish government steamer Hans Egede. In his letter he says:

"Now that Dr. Cook has gone, I am no longer under any obligation to keep silence and will exercise my right to publish the story about the house in Annok, a story which Dr. Cook himself had too much delicacy to relate to the world. I write it according to my memory, in the same manner that Dr. Cook, in Egedsmide, told it to me, and I am fully convinced that in no details are my recollections wrong."

"Dr. Cook had built his house for stores in Annatok, north of Etah, and it was this depot which he started to reach in February, 1909, crossing Smith sound. It was a pretty large house, the walls being built of heavily filled provision boxes, so that Dr. Cook knew that when this important point was reached everything was safe. He had, before the start, arranged with a young friend named Whitney that he should have the right to use the house while hunting musk oxen for sport in the winter of 1908-09."

"When Dr. Cook and his two Eskimos came within a shot's distance of the house in Annatok young Whitney came out to bid him welcome, but inside the house was a stranger, a giant Newfoundland boatswain, on watch. This man had been placed in Dr. Cook's house by Peary, when the latter passed Etah with his ship bound north. Peary had given the boatswain a written order, which began: 'This house belongs to Dr. Frederick A. Cook, but Dr. Cook is long ago passed away and there is no use to search after him. Therefore, I, Commander Robert E. Peary, install my boatswain in this deserted house.'

"This paper the boatswain, who could neither read nor write, exhibited to Dr. Cook and the latter took a copy of this wonderful document. This copy, however, he does not intend to publish if Peary's course does not force him to do so. Dr. Cook gave me a lively account of how the young millionaire, Mr. Whitney, during the whole winter, was treated like a dog by the giant boatswain, and how he had calmly witnessed the sailor bartering Dr. Cook's provisions for fox and bear-skins for himself. Dr. Cook also had to put a good face on the unpleasant situation. He had to beg to get into his own house and had to make a compromise with the boatswain with strong fists."

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"To me, who understands only a very little astronomy, the records written down so closely and in all directions were very hard to read, but what is the record to us? The two men, Peary and Cook, their character, their conduct, that is what interests us, and every little item throwing a side light upon their natures is valuable."

Duke of the Abruzzi Wins New Record in Himalayas

MARSEILLES — The Duke of the Abruzzi was given an impressive reception on his arrival here Sunday morning aboard the steamer Oceana. An immense crowd had gathered at the wharf to greet the distinguished explorer. The duke said that he was delighted with his Himalaya trip, and added:

"I am sorry that I was not able to complete all that I had planned, but the results, nevertheless, were satisfactory. I hold the record for the highest ascension in the Himalayas, the previous record being held by a Norwegian, who crossed Mount Kabru, at a height of 7300 meters (23,900 ft.). My expedition reached the top of Bright Pic, in the God-Austen range, at a height of 7000 meters (22,900 ft.). I bring back reports which I believe will prove interesting in my forthcoming book."

The duke said that he had also brought with him a geologic collection and a large number of photographs. Dr. Philippi, who had accompanied him to the Himalayas, remained behind to complete his botanical studies.

The duke later received the correspondents, who immediately asked him about the reported discovery of the pole by Dr. Cook and Commander Peary. He said:

"I am without precise information regarding this double polar expedition, and I, therefore, can give no opinion."

WALTHAM MAN IS HELD. WALTHAM, Mass.—Judge Enos T. Luce held John H. Kennedy in \$2000 for the grand jury on the charge of shooting Patrolman Vernon S. Brown at East Watertown Sept. 7.

UTICA CHILDREN KIDNAPED. UTICA, N. Y.—Three Utica children were kidnapped here Sunday night. Today one of the children was found slain, another one shot, while the third child is missing.

Brief News About the State

MEDFORD.

Two big tracts of Medford property this week pass into the hands of new owners who are to push the development of the property. The first transfer is of 100 acres in Wellington to the Coffin-Wellington Realty Trust. The other tract of land is situated in West Medford between High and Wyman streets and was sold by James R. Carrett, trustee under the will of Lucy Ann Brooks, to Mrs. Helen R. Fay.

George A. Thordike of Harvard street has returned from Camden, Me., making the trip both going and returning in his 26-foot motor boat.

The Boston & Maine railroad is installing a block signal system the entire length of the Medford branch from Wellington, on the main line of the western division, to Medford center.

Alexander R. Johnson of 110 Brookings street, the newly appointed district deputy of the Woburn and Reading Odd Fellows, has been a member of Mt. Vernon lodge of Medford eight years. He is the second member of Mt. Vernon lodge to be appointed a district deputy, the other being Barker B. Howard, who served in 1893.

NEWTON.

The first meeting of the board of aldermen since the summer vacation will be held this evening.

Rally Sunday was observed at the Auburndale Congregational Church Sunday.

Services at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Newton Highlands, were resumed Sunday, after the completion of extensive improvements.

The Rev. Morton Dunning of Crescent avenue, Newton Center, has gone to Japan, where he is engaged as a missionary in the interests of the Congregational church.

The board of directors of the Newton Y. M. C. A. will hold a meeting this evening in the parlors of the association, at which a number of important plans will be presented and discussed. The first gymnasium class for adults will also be held this evening and the boys' classes will commence next week.

The salary list of the high school this year is \$43,600.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Harvard square churches will hold the union Thanksgiving service in the Church of the New Jerusalem, Kirkland street, with the Rev. Norman E. Richardson of the Epworth church in the pulpit.

Evening sessions in the Cambridge School of Business begin tonight.

The Debating Club of the Prospect Union, which last year debated with various clubs in Greater Boston, including the West End, Civic Service, Waltham and Boston Y. M. C. A. clubs, met this afternoon with A. H. Elder, president of the Union, to outline the coming year's work.

The total receipts for the summer at Magazine beach as given out today by the park commission amount to \$947.93, a great decrease compared with last year.

DORCHESTER.

The Ladies Benevolent Society connected with Harvard Church will resume its meetings on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

P. M. Carpenter of Dorchester has been awarded a bronze medal by the United States government for two years' continuous service on the isthmus of Panama.

On Sept. 18 the Dorchester Yacht Club will hold a race for the club cups over the regular course followed by a chowder at the clubhouse.

The Dorchester Field and Forest Club will hold a meeting next Saturday and walk from Medford square to Winchester via Pine hill. This evening the club will meet at the Dix Street Church where an exhibition of flowers will be held.

EVERETT.

Th. Everett Y. M. C. A. has announced its program for the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary. Saturday, Sept. 2, there will be an athletic meet on the high school field and Sunday will be fittingly observed as Y. M. C. A. day in all of the churches. Monday will be boys' day; Tuesday will be devoted to the Women's Auxiliary and Wednesday will be the day of the banquet at which ex-Governor C. C. Nash of Rhode Island and Senator Nash of Massachusetts will be the principal speakers.

Registration in the schools at the close of the first week reached 6527, the high water mark in school enrolment in the city's history.

REVERE.

The town has voted to accept Essex street as a public street and to appropriate \$1700 for work on it.

Most of the amusement places on the Revere beach boulevard will remain open during the present week.

Attempts are being made to suppress the sale of oleomargarine under the name of butter. One violator of the law has been convicted and fined \$50 in the Chelsea court.

The Suffolk county convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held in Revere, Sept. 30 and a special meeting of the local branch will be held Wednesday of this week to complete plans.

WALTHAM MAN IS HELD. WALTHAM, Mass.—Judge Enos T. Luce held John H. Kennedy in \$2000 for the grand jury on the charge of shooting Patrolman Vernon S. Brown at East Watertown Sept. 7.

UTICA CHILDREN KIDNAPED. UTICA, N. Y.—Three Utica children were kidnapped here Sunday night. Today one of the children was found slain, another one shot, while the third child is missing.

LYNN.

Lynn people will be given an opportunity to make aerial flights this week in a captive balloon to be operated by the Boston & Northern Street Railway Company.

Lynn's municipal bathhouse at Saugus river has been closed for the season. About 20,000 entered the water there this year.

Employees of the Aaron E. Smith Shoe Company will hold their annual outing Saturday, Sept. 18, at Rosson's grove, Wakefield.

President Tuttle of the Boston & Maine has anticipated the city's appeal to the railroad commissioners for gates at Ashland street and promises to install them at once.

These bids have been made for the erection of the new Chatham street school: Vroom Bros., \$14,569; W. W. Brooks & Co., \$14,648; E. D. Dearborn, \$14,888; Davis, Haines & Davis, \$16,160; Joseph G. Fadden, \$16,888.

The Lynn Yacht Club has been authorized to proceed with the erection of its proposed bulkhead in Lynn harbor. Dredging for the new turning basin will commence within a week or two.

MALDEN.

Fire Commissioner Thomas W. Hough has started for Cripple Creek, Col., where he has mining interests.

Former Governor John L. Bates of East Boston will be the chief speaker at the approaching rally day service of the Baptist Sunday school.

Maurice Flynn of 25 Forest street has returned from abroad, making the trip from Queenstown on the Mauretania when she broke the ocean record a few days ago.

Fred H. Grosser of Acorn street has purchased a tract of three acres on Scotland road in Reading which he proposes to cut up into building lots.

The New England conference of the women's auxiliary to the Young Men's Christian Associations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island will be held in Malden Oct. 27 and 28. It is expected that several hundred women will be in attendance.

WALTHAM.

Democratic and Republican primaries will be held Tuesday, Sept. 21.

The Waltham Watch Company will give a complimentary banquet to its volunteer fire brigade next Saturday evening in the banquet hall of the A. O. U. W. Building.

The members of Waltham lodge, I. O. O. F., Manchester Unity, will attend next Sunday morning's service at the Immanuel Methodist Church in a body.

District Deputy Grand Master Workman F. G. L. Henderson of Newton will give a talk on electric railroads before the members of Waltham lodge, A. O. U. W., at their next meeting, Sept. 23.

The members of Rumford council, Royal Arcanum, will hold a meeting this evening at the close of which an entertainment will be given and collation served.

CHELSEA.

The board of control has accepted an invitation to visit the new fire-proof box factory of the Atwood & McManus Company. This factory, costing about \$200,000, replaces one which was burned.

The board of control has voted that whenever a temporary building is vacated on Broadway by the present occupant, it shall be removed within seven days from date of order requesting such removal.

The Universalist Society will hold service Sunday afternoons in the Reynolds avenue chapel until the church is ready for occupancy.

Mrs. Benjamin C. Gregory and a chorus choir are to furnish the music for the Mt. Bellingham Methodist Church for the coming year.

Judge Albert D. Bosson of the local police court who with his family has spent the summer in Europe, will sail from Genoa for home Oct. 2.

WINTHROP.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Union Congregational Church will meet for the opening of their fall work in the vestry of the church at 2 p. m. Thursday, Mrs. George H. Hayes presiding.

The Epworth League of the First M. E. Church has begun its fall work and elected the following officers for the year: President, Miss Grace E. Clark, first vice-president, religious work, Joseph Belcher; second vice-president, word evangelism, Joseph E. Davison; third vice-president, mercy and help, Miss Ruth E. Barclay; fourth vice-president, social and literary, William A. Smith; recording secretary and pianist, Miss Dorothea W. Smith; treasurer, Miss L. Mabel Clark; musical director, Jack Knudson.

The annual outing of the New England Deaconess Aid Society will be held tomorrow at Youngs Hotel, Winthrop beach. There will be a luncheon at 12 o'clock for 200 guests and at 2 p. m. a public meeting will be held in the Union Congregational Church on Tewksbury street.

READING.

The sixth annual prize exhibition of vegetables and flowers from the home gardens of the pupils of the Highland School will be held in Highland Hall, Wednesday afternoon and evening of this week.

Day Patrolman William H. Manning is the acting chief of police this week and next in the absence of Chief William T. Leggett, who is spending his vacation in New Hampshire.

Stiles' Eighth Regiment Band will give the farewell band concert of the season on the Common, Tuesday evening.

A meeting of the Congregational parish will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall tonight to ratify the vote taken by the church society, last week, to include a tower in the rebuilding of the Congregational edifice.

Senator and Mrs. James W. Grimes have returned from a wedding trip to Niagara, Thousand Islands, and other parts of Canada.

NEEDHAM.

Norfolk lodge of Masons will resume its meetings this evening.

The Rev. J. L. Dearing, missionary to the far east, spoke at the First Baptist Church Sunday morning.

The New Century Music Club will hold its first musical of the season Wednesday evening at the home of Miss Grace W. Mosley on Oakland avenue.

The enrollment in the public schools this year is nearly 10 per cent greater than last year.

The old Steadman estate in Needham, consisting of 83.125 acres of land on the corner of Grand Plain avenue and Maple street, assessed at \$13,350, has been sold to William Carter of Needham Heights.

MELROSE.

CORPORATION LAW POLICY IS SUBJECT OF MR. TAFT'S STUDY

President Is Today Putting
Into Final Form Ideas He
Will Discuss to His Audi-
ences in the West.

REQUIREES BACKING

BEVERLY, Mass.—How the govern-
ment ought to treat large corporations
doing an interstate business is one more
important question in the councils
of the summer White House.

Today the President is putting into
final form his opinions and such part
of the government program as he is to
divulge to his audiences in the West.
Sunday he held a conference with At-
torney-General Wickersham and as a
consequence is today in a position to
determine to a large extent even the
philosophy of his coming speeches on
the administration's policy in that re-
spect.

A prominent feature of the conference
was the legal phases of Secretary of the
Interior Ballinger's conservation poli-
cies. The President desires to be
thoroughly informed about the law bear-
ing upon the controversy over the ir-
rigation projects, as he expects it will
be necessary for him to discuss all such
matters during his tour. The attorney-
general met Secretary Ballinger in New
York, where they are understood to have
gone over a number of points.

There are now two vacant assistant
secretaryships in the departments. If
the President does not announce his ap-
pointments for these before he leaves
Beverly, he will likely do so before he
is far on his journey.

President Taft is spending his last
vacation morning this year at Hamilton
today at his favorite game of golf. The
President has but one more morning in
Beverly and it is doubtful if he gets an
opportunity to play another round on
the Myopia course.

Thursday he will finish packing such
of his personal effects as he wishes to
carry with him.

Oscar L. Taylor, assistant attorney gen-
eral, is in Beverly today to see the Pres-
ident. He is here to see the President
before he leaves for the West. Taylor is
here to see the President before he leaves
for the West. Taylor is here to see the
President before he leaves for the West.

Mrs. L. Z. Taylor of Washington, who
has been spending the summer at the
McKean cottage, Neptune street, Beverly
today and a party of 25 left Beverly to-
day for New York on the Pullman ear
Colonial. Mrs. Taylor will stay for Scot-
land, where she will visit her daughter,
the Countess of Suffolk.

Mrs. Taylor has expressed her inten-
tion of returning here next summer.
At the executive office today prepara-
tions were made for removing the fur-
niture and official papers to Washington.

NUMIDIAN DOCKS AHEAD OF TIME

The Allan liner Numidian docked early
today, half a day sooner than she was
expected, at the Allan line pier at Mystic
wharf. She had 228 stowage passengers,
of whom 123 were Scots and 64 were
Irish. Of the cabin passengers, 115 were
returning tourists.

The vessel had a good passage, leaving
Glasgow on Sept. 3. They were sur-
prised not to have passed the Laurentian,
which they usually meet in mid-ocean.
They knew nothing about the vessel
until a wireless was received from Hal-
fax shortly before they passed the ves-
sel on the rocks near Cape Race. The
work of lightening the Laurentian's cargo
was progressing satisfactorily.

IVERNIA PROMISES TO BREAK RECORD

The fastest passage to be made by a
Cunarder from Liverpool and Queens-
town to Boston will be to the credit of
the Ivernia, Capt. Thomas Potter, if she
fulfills her commander's expectations
and docks Wednesday afternoon.

Early today Captain Potter was in
communication by wireless with the lo-
cal Cunard office and gave his position
at 7 a. m. as being 770 miles east of
Boston light, which will bring the ves-
sel to her berth before sundown
Wednesday.

The big liner has one of the largest
passenger lists of the season. In her
saloon are 182 passengers, the second
cabin list has 234 and there are 107
stowage, a total of 1493 aboard.

ARMENIANS SEEK TO LEARN ENGLISH

Five leading Armenians of Watertown,
with Miss Kinsman, will have a confer-
ence with President A. H. Elder of the
Prospect Union, Cambridge, tonight, the
result of which is expected to be the
organization of about 100 of the Ar-
menians of Watertown and Cambridge
into classes for instruction in English
at the Union.

A number of employees of the Hood
Rubber Works are Armenians and many
are anxious to learn English. The Pros-
pect Union plans to make a specialty in
the winter of supplying demands of this
kind. It is governed by Harvard in-
structors and undergraduates.

Very Artistic and Beautiful Medal Prepared in Commemoration of the Hudson-Fulton Events

Design by Emil Fuchs
Honors the Discoverer on
One Side of Souvenir and
Inventor on the Other.



(Copyright, 1909, by the Hudson-Fulton
Celebration Commission.)
HUDSON-FULTON MEDAL.
Obverse, representing Hudson and a group
of six sailors on deck of
Half Moon.



(Copyright, 1909, by the Hudson-Fulton
Celebration Commission.)
OFFICIAL BADGE.
Reverse, of the Hudson-Fulton celebra-
tion in New York.

AMERICAN WINNER OF BRESCIA GRAND PRIX OFF TO MILAN

BRESCIA, Italy—Glenn H. Curtiss,
with the Brescia Grand Prix of \$6000 to
his credit, left here today in company
with Corliss F. Bishop, president of
the American Aero Club, for Milan. They
are making the trip in an automobile.
While in Milan Mr. Curtiss expects to
conclude negotiations for his appearance
in Frankfurt and Berlin, though in the
meantime he will return to America.

Mr. Curtiss will sail for New York on
the Kaiser Wilhelm from Cherbourg next
Wednesday. He is expected to reach
New York Sept. 21, a week from to-
morrow, taking back both the French and
Italian honors in aviation, both won
within two weeks. The European press
regards this feat as the most remarkable
yet recorded in the history of aeronautic
sport.

Mr. Curtiss, who won the international
cup at Rheims, captured the grand prize
in the aviation meet here by his flight
Saturday, covering 50 kilometers or 31.05
miles in 49m. 14s. His share of the
\$10,000 prize is \$6000.

M. Rougier, the Frenchman, also com-
peted for the grand prize, making a flight
of 50 kilometers in 1h. 10m. 18s., winning
second prize.

Mr. Curtiss also won the prize for
quick starting, his time being 81.5s. M.
LeBlanc was second in this contest in
93.5s.

In the contest for the altitude prize,
Mr. Curtiss ascended about 165 feet,
thereby gaining second prize, while the
first prize was awarded to M. Rougier.

Mr. Curtiss added to his winnings by
taking one of the daily speed contests
as well as one of the daily height events.
Great interest was shown when Gabriele
d'Annunzio, the dramatist, took his seat
beside Curtiss. The aeroplane made
several rounds of the course amid much
applause. Mr. Curtiss, however, did not
contest in the passenger-carrying event.

PARIS.—The aeroplane match race
between Louis Bleriot and Hubert Latham
in London the latter part of October
will carry two prizes of \$15,000 and
\$8000, the winner to take \$12,000 of the
former prize and the whole of the latter.
There is intense rivalry between the two
because M. Bleriot was first to cross the
English channel after M. Latham had
failed.

BANGOR RAILWAY MEN ORGANIZED

BANGOR, Me.—Bangor lodge, Brother-
hood of Railroad Station Employees, has
just been instituted by P. J. Coyle of
Boston, grand president; Daniel Roman of
Portland, grand second vice-president, and
Edmond McNamara of Lowell, Mass.,
general organizer, with a large charter
list.

The officers of the lodge are: Presi-
dent, John Robinson; vice-president, M.
C. Haly; secretary-treasurer, T. J. Sulli-
van; warden, Charles Nickerson; chap-
lain, W. J. Sprague; past president,
Frank Hogan; inside sentinel, Harold
Hanson; outside sentinel, Charles Larra-
bee.

NEW YORK—More than 85,000 of the
official medals of the Hudson-Fulton
celebration commission have already been
struck off, to meet the demands of the
commission for its guests and for tro-
phies and as souvenirs for the public.

This official medal is intended to com-
memorate both of the events which will
be brought before the public during the
celebration from Sept. 25 to Oct. 9. The
well-known painter-sculptor Emil Fuchs
has done some of his best work in the
design, which is fully up to the standard
of excellence shown in his "Queen Vic-
toria," "King Edward VII.," "Queen
Alexandra," "Prince and Princess of
Wales" and other medals. The maker
of the dies, the Whitehead & Hoag Com-
pany of Newark and 253 Broadway, has
ably seconded the designer, and the
medal is artistic and beautiful.

The obverse of the medal is devoted to
Henry Hudson's discovery of the river
bearing his name. The central figure
represents Hudson and a group of six
sailors on the deck of the Half Moon
watching the heaving of the lead. In the
background is a view of Hudson river
scenery. In the margin are the legends
"Discovery of the Hudson River by
Henry Hudson, A. D. MDCLX." "The
American Numismatic Society" and
"Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commis-
sion," divided by small representations
of the Half Moon, the seal of the com-
mission and pertinent designs. On either
side of the Half Moon are the old Dutch
words for the little ship—Halve Maene.

On the reverse there is a classical de-
sign, carrying the Fulton idea, of three
draped female figures. The central one,
holding in her lap a model of the Cler-
mont, represents the genius of steam
navigation. The figure at her right, rest-
ing one hand on an anchor, represents
commerce. At the left is a figure hold-
ing a pen and scroll, symbolical of history.
On a tablet in the background, in the
center between two columns, is a portrait
of Fulton from Benjamin West's paint-
ing. On it is the legend, "Robert Fulton,
1765-1815." At the right in the back-
ground is a view of New York from the
Hudson in 1807; at the left the same
view in recent years. At the bottom of
the design are the words, "First use of
steam navigation on the Hudson river,
1807." The design is protected from in-
fringement by the patent laws of the
United States.

Nine groups of the medals will be is-
sued. The first will be presented to
heads of nations sending naval vessels
to the celebration. These will be three
inches in diameter in Alaskan gold, which
will be struck by Tiffany & Co.

For the members of the commission
and the principal official guests, the
medal will be four inches in diameter,
of solid sterling silver, with the re-
cipient's name engraved on the edge.
The commission will present them to the
principal official guests. The commis-
sioners may obtain them by subscription,
at \$10.

Group three, which is 2½ inches in di-
ameter, of solid sterling silver, is for citizens'
committees and official aides and may be
obtained by the subscription of \$4.
The medals in group four are intended
as dinner favors at the official banquet.
They are of bronze, 2½ inches in di-
ameter.

The medals to be presented to other
official guests are two inches in di-
ameter, of silver, hard metal base.

For awards in school competitions,
sports, etc., to be presented by the com-
mission, the medals will be in silver,
hard metal base, 1½ inches in diameter.

For public sale there will be medals
four inches in diameter in bronze for \$2;
two inches in diameter in aluminum for 25
cents, and 1½ inches in silver, hard metal
base, for 10 cents.

STADIUM BRIDGE BEING REPAIRED

The need of a new Stadium bridge to
replace the wooden structure now at the
foot of Boylston street, Cambridge, was
again made apparent today when a
workman tearing up decayed planks and
girders from the Cambridge end of the
bridge, sent his razing iron nearly
through a supporter about six inches
square.

The foreman of the workmen said that
further inspection would reveal similar
conditions. Engineers who have from
time to time condemned the bridge con-
sider this repairing all that can be done
under the present conditions.

This is the bridge between Cambridge
and Brighton which a Harvard alumnus
lately is reported to have offered to re-
place with a beautiful stone bridge.

RECORD MECHANIC ARTS HIGH CLASS

Every member of the first-year class
of the Mechanic Arts High School was
given a seat this morning, when they
were organized for the first time. The
class is the largest in the history of the
school.

School authorities are puzzled at just
what the attendance will be on Wednes-
day at the opening of the new trade
school for girls. The school has a ca-
pacity for 275 pupils, but there is a possi-
bility that this may be increased to a
small extent.

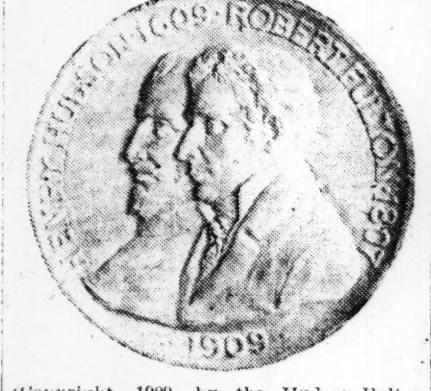
SHIPBUILDING REVIVAL

SUNDERLAND, Eng.—There is now
distinct evidence that the shipbuilding
depression which has prevailed in this
city is about to end. Orders for new
ships have been steadily coming to hand
until now at no less than 25 out of the
35 shipbuilding berths the keels of new
vessels have been laid down, and the
work of building is proceeding briskly.

Over Eighty-Five Thousand
Already Struck Off in
Gold, Silver, Aluminum,
Bronze and Hard Metal.



(Copyright, 1909, by the Hudson-Fulton
Celebration Commission.)
HUDSON-FULTON MEDAL.
Reverse, three draped female figures, in
classical design, embodying
Fulton idea.



(Copyright, 1909, by the Hudson-Fulton
Celebration Commission.)
OFFICIAL BADGE.
Obverse, of the Hudson-Fulton celebra-
tion in New York.

LYNN'S POLITICIANS DEVELOP A NUMBER OF WARM CONTESTS

LYNN, Mass.—The fall political pros-
pects in Lynn this year are such as to
excite unusual interest. It looks as
though there will be a spirited three-
cornered contest for the Republican may-
orship nomination, involving former
Mayor Thomas F. Porter, who wants a
vindication of his defeat of last year for
a second term, ex-Alderman John W.
Tapper, who was vanquished a year or
two ago, and Eben W. Sears, Jr., police
officer. Mayor Rich will probably be the
only Democratic candidate and many feel
that his election for a second term is
already assured.

William H. Gove is looked upon as
having rather the best of the councilor
contest with Edward G. Frothingham,
while Lynn men interested in the candi-
dacy of Assistant District Attorney
Henry C. Attwill for the district at-
torneyship are viewing with some appre-
hension the boom for Assistant United
States District Attorney E. Mark Sullivan
of Ipswich.

For the first time in the history of
Essex county politics a state senator
will this year be nominated by popular
vote in the primaries as well as at the
polls. This privilege will be confined to
the first Essex district, embracing wards
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, Lynn, Nahant and Swamp-
scott, where ex-Representative Matthew
McCann and George H. Newhall are lined
up on the Lynn side, and ex-Representa-
tive Charles Cabot Johnson on the Nahant
end.

In the twelfth representative district
John H. Cogswell is opposing Representa-
tive William E. Dorman, against
whom the labor element is arrayed. Rep-
resentatives Arthur B. Reed and John
S. Cornack will have no opposition in
the thirteenth district for representatives.
Ex-Alderman Theodore H. Man-
chester, Councilman Fred W. Ford and
City Committeeman William H. Baldwin
are candidates in the fourteenth district
and Representative Charles H. Mansfield
and ex-Alderman Frank E. Holt in the
fifteenth. George H. Lambert has with-
drawn. Messrs. Holt and Mansfield will
be opposed by Democrats—John H.
Twomey and Michael H. Cotter, both of
councilman experience.

PETITION FOR LATER BATHS.

Bath trustees of the L street bath-
house, who intended to close the bath-
house within a few days, have received
a petition from 500 women, asking for
an extension of time to Oct. 1, and it
is reported that another similar request
is being prepared.

PROBATE COURT AT CAMBRIDGE.

The probate court of Middlesex county
began its fall session today in Cam-
bridge, but only uncontested matters
were heard. The criminal court, which
is now being held in Lowell, is expected
to sit in Cambridge Wednesday, when
several important cases will be heard.

SUMMER COTTAGES BURN.

PORTSMOUTH, R. I.—Five summer
cottages at Island park, this place, valued
at \$8000, were destroyed by fire today.
Two of them were owned by William
Welch and one each by William Keenan,
Robert Place and the Kemo Club.

CAVALRY TO ESCORT MR. TAFT TOMORROW

(Continued from Page One.)

of music: Grand march, from "The
Queen of Sheba," Gomol; overture,
"Poet and Peasant," Suppe; entracte
from "Les Contes d'Hoffmann," Offen-
bach; two Hungarian dances, Brahms;
serenade, Schubert; selections from
"Carmen," Bizet; waltz, "Tales from the
Vienna Wood," Strauss; overture, "Mign-
on," Thomas; selections from "Faust,"
Gomol; sextette from "Lucia," Doni-
zetti; introduction to Act III, of "Loh-
grin," Wagner; American fantasia,
Herbert.

Three hundred members of the Boston
police department will look out for the
safety and comfort of President Taft
from his arrival in Boston late tomor-
row afternoon until his departure
Wednesday morning. The police arrange-
ments were decided upon this afternoon.
Following are the details:

President Taft arrives at the South
Station at 3 p. m., and goes to the Hotel
Touaine. Fifty police officers will go
on duty at the South Station and 80
officers in uniform at the Hotel Touaine,
under Deputy Superintendent Laurence
Cain.

The President will be escorted to Me-
chanics Building by 12 mounted police
officers, a sergeant and the lanciers. At
Mechanics Hall there will be 40 men
stationed inside the building and 50 out-
side. These men will be under Captain
Frank Jones, Superintendent Pierce, al-
though not officially in command, will be
on the scene.

On the departure of the nation's chief
executive Wednesday morning 100 police
officers will be on duty at the South
terminal station. Chief of Inspectors
Joseph Dugan with the full force of
police inspectors will be on duty with
the President's party during the entire
time of his stay in Boston.

Trip to Boston Is Start of President Taft's Tour

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft's
arrival in Boston by motor car tomorrow
afternoon to be the guest of the Chamber
of Commerce at a dinner for 1300 will
inaugurate one of the most remarkable
trips ever undertaken by a President of
the United States.

After passing through 30 states and
both of the far southwestern territories
the President's trip will reach its climax
at El Paso, Tex., on Oct. 16, when he
will meet President Diaz of Mexico.
President Taft will be accompanied by
four of his cabinet officers, including
the secretary of state. President Diaz
also will be attended by a retinue of
cabinet officers and other officials of the
Mexican republic.

The President's trip covers an itin-
erary of 17,750 miles, and his private
cars will be despatched over 22 different
railroad systems. The Southern Pacific
will get the longest haul, 2289 miles.
The Maricopa & Phoenix railroad, away
out in Arizona, will get the shortest
haul, 35 miles. The voyage down the
Mississippi will cover 1165 miles and will
occupy four days and five nights.

John Hays Hammond is to join the
President at Spokane Sept. 28 and make
the remainder of the journey with him
back to Washington. Mr. Hammond is
president of the League of Republican
Clubs, but he does not intend to do any
speechmaking and will devote himself to
having a good time along with the Presi-
dent. Mr. Hammond has lent his yacht
steward and cook to the President, giving
assurance that the culinary department
of the President will be in charge of a
master hand.

Leaving Boston Wednesday, the Presi-
dent's party will consist of himself, Capt.
Archibald W. Butt, his military aide;
Wendell W. Mischler, assistant secre-
tary; Charles C. Wagner, executive
stenographer; Dr. J. J. Richardson of
Washington, Gerrit Fort, assistant of the
vice-president of the New York Central
lines, who will have all of the transpor-
tation arrangements for the entire trip
in charge; James Sloan, Jr., and Joseph
E. Murphy, secret service operatives;
Arthur Brooks, messenger, and six news-
paper men.

NEW APPEAL OUT FOR MEXICO FUND

WASHINGTON—Reports of suffering
in the flooded district of Mexico in tele-
grams received at the state department
from American Consul General Philip C.
Hanna, today brought forth another ap-
peal from the American National Red
Cross Society for funds.

The damage was greatest in the coun-
try and small towns between Monterey
and Matamoros, says one of the tele-
grams received.
All contributions received at the head-
quarters of the Red Cross at Washington
will be immediately forwarded by tele-
graph to the reliable relief agencies upon
the scene.

EDGEWATER (L. I.) HOTEL BURNS.

NEW YORK.—The 60 guests in the
four-story Edgewater Inn at Edgewater,
L. I., escaped early today when a fire
destroyed the hotel. Colonists nearby
joined the firemen in rescuing the guests
and keeping the blaze from spreading.
An elevator boy did excellent rescue
work.

MR. MORGAN LEAVES LENOX.

LENOX, Mass.—J. Pierpont Morgan,
who has been visiting Charles Lanier at
Allen Winden, has returned to New
York.

FORMER PEDDLER PAYS RECORD TAX

Patrick B. Magrane of Lynn
Once Hawked Small Wares
and Now Is City's Highest
Rate Payer.

LYNN, Mass.—Patrick B. Magrane,
who not many years ago was an itin-
erant peddler of small wares, is today
Lynn's heaviest individual taxpayer.
From figures just compiled by the as-
sessors it appears that his assessment,
based on a tax rate of \$20 a \$1000, is
\$12,396.65. Mr. Magrane has extensive
business interests in Lynn and Boston.
Patrick Lennox (George R. Nutter, as-
signed) is still carried on the books for
\$9458.70 as the second highest taxpayer
with Benjamin F. Spinney next
(\$8565.99) and George E. Barnard
(\$5339.50) fourth highest.

The largest non-resident individual
taxpayer is James F. Penell of Cam-
bridge, who pays \$6859.20. Isaac C. Wy-
man of Salem is second, with a tax of
\$4699.

SERVICES HELD FOR E. H. HARRIMAN

ARDEN, N. Y.—The services incident
to the interment of Edward H. Harri-
man took place in the chapel of the
Harriman estate here Sunday afternoon
and were attended by members of the
family and many Wall street financiers.
A special memorial service was held
for the employees of the estate.

A glowing tribute was paid to Mr.
Harriman by the Rev. J. Holmes Mc-
Guinness, who conducted the service. He
said in part:

"Mr. Harriman's career will stand out
brilliantly in the pages of history. We
are proud to know that he achieved
all this distinction without violating the
minutest principle of the great laws of
morality. He was a burning and shin-
ing light."
The remains were interred upon the
Harriman estate.

PROHIBITIONISTS' SLATE PREPARED

Massachusetts Prohibitionists at a
party convention in Faneuil Hall nomi-
nated a state ticket and adopted a plat-
form which called for woman suffrage,
the income tax, initiative and referendum
and a tariff commission, as well as for
prohibition. A campaign fund of more
than \$700 was raised in regular camp-
meeting style.

Prof. John A. Nicholls of Boston was
nominated for Governor. Ernest R.
Kneipp of Holyoke was named for Lieut-
enant Governor. The other nominees
were: William G. Merrill for secretary of
state, Daniel E. Parlin of Worcester for
treasurer, Henry M. Dean of Hyde Park
for attorney-general, and Charles A.
Chace of Swansea for auditor.

SWEETSER WILL AIDS SOCIETIES

LYNN, Mass.—By provisions in the
will of Mrs. Mary A. Sweetser three in-
stitutions in this city are benefited. To
the Shute Memorial Library, upon the
site of which formerly stood the Sweet-
ser homestead, the sum of \$2000 is left;
the Lynn Associated Charities is be-
queathed \$3000, and the Ladies' Sewing
Society of the Unitarian Church \$1000.
Percy Chase of Brookline is executor of
the will.

LOWER CALIFORNIA FLOOD.

SAN FRANCISCO—News has just ar-
rived here of a cloudburst last Wednes-
day at La Paz Pueblo, in lower California,
in an almost inaccessible portion of the
state. The cloudburst was followed by
a flood. Seven are known to have per-
ished. The water ran in the streets at a
depth of five feet.



Telephoning to the Country

THE EARLY FALL is the best time of the
year to go to the Country or the Mountains.

It is also the busiest time of the year for the farmer.
The City and the Country are bound together by the TELE-
PHONE line.

The business man can go to the country and keep in daily
touch with his city affairs by telephone.

He can converse with his family from or to either place.
The farmer can save himself extra labor, steps and time in
the harvesting and marketing of his crops by using the telephone.
He can be in instant communication with the market, the town
or his neighbors.

He may travel far and still talk home over the Long Distance
lines of the Bell System.



NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Every Bell Telephone is the Center of the System

What We Think of Books Sent Us For Review

JEANNE D'ARC, HEROINE AND HEALER.
By Charles Roessler. Paris: Picard et fils.
London: Dulau & Co. Price \$1.52.

Few characters have attracted so much attention as that of Jeanne d'Arc. The reason is not far to seek. Every variety of human temperament finds something to appeal to it in her story, which in consequence has brought her almost as many enemies as champions. The historians have discovered in this story almost incredible opportunities for disagreement, while the poet, the dramatist, the sculptor, the painter, the metaphysician, and the mystic have rioted in the wealth of their material. To attempt to enumerate those who have devoted attention to her would be to undertake something in the nature of a dictionary on the lines of the Biographie Universelle. To mention, however, the names of Shakespeare, of Voltaire, and of Schiller, is to give some indication of its quality. No theory has been too banal, no idea too extravagant to be offered as an explanation of her meteoric career. It has even been maintained as a serious, historical fact that she was never burned at all, but was allowed to escape through a portentously hollow stake, a stake as hollow as the wooden horse itself, and ended her career as a government pensioner, in some sequestered valley.

The latest contributor to this already formidable and ever-increasing literature is Monsieur Roessler. The book before us is one of a limited edition of one hundred copies issued by MM. Alphonse Picard et fils. Its format is in every way worthy of that distinguished house. The paper is perfect, the type beyond praise, the illustrations delicate and admirably chosen, but the translation is one of the most remarkable we ever remember to have seen, and paragraph follows paragraph conceived in a style it would be difficult to match outside the covers of that convulsing volume, "English as She Is Spoke."

An enormous amount of ingenuity has been expended over the history of Jeanne d'Arc, largely because people who write books are frequently so inherently opposed to admitting the obvious. Jeanne d'Arc was what it is usual to term a religious visionary. That is to say, she was one of those people whose religion is practical rather than theoretical, and who are convinced that when Truth is understood right becomes right, instead of might being right. Such people are a perpetual source of irritation to the conventional, and inconvenience to the unprincipled. Jeanne was just such a person, and to be such a person in medieval Europe was fraught with considerable danger. What today we term religious differences were in those days termed heresy; indeed, a certain number of people with medieval minds still go on calling them so. What are now termed political differences were then quite frequently described as treason, and Sir John Harrington has told us with grim humor:

"Treason doth never prosper; what's the reason?
For if it prosper, none dare call it treason."

Now Jeanne had the misfortune to differ politically and religiously with people who had more confidence that might was right than she had that right was might. The consequence was that she paid the forfeit of her own relative lack of faith in the only coin these people accepted as current. How complete her victory really was we see today when the nation which surrendered her to her fate is raising statues to her memory in its streets and the church which sent her to her death is canonizing her as a saint. It is precisely as Lowell has written in those well-known lines:

"Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong
forever on the throne.
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and,
behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow, keep-
ing watch above His own."

Something of this Monsieur Roessler appears to have understood, but his argument is presented in so fragmentary and disjointed a manner that it is a little difficult to master. His chapter, for instance, on Jeanne's "Healing Power" is an example of this. He extracts from the interrogatories which formed the basis of her examination, at Rouen, the story of the child brought back to life at Lagny. Now when you examine this story it resolves itself into this, that Jeanne joined the young girls of Lagny who were praying for the restoration of a child to life, and that their prayers were answered, and the child restored, though only to die again immediately it had been baptized. There is nothing to show that Jeanne was solely instrumental in this healing, if it can be called healing, and it is the only approach to a specific instance the author has given. That the country people crowded about her to kiss her feet and hands, and to touch her clothing, in order to obtain healing for themselves and their flocks, really proves very little. They were always ready to do as much to anybody else, under anything like similar conditions. Nor was it in the case of Jeanne, he pure and religious. The most dissolute Valois or Bourbon monarch exercised the same fascination. In England children were brought to Whitehall, of all places, to be cured by, of all people, the Merry Monarch; while, as late as the eighteenth century, Dr. Johnson was touched by that intensely material person George I. for the King's evil.

The only connection between such healing and that effected in the primitive Christian church lies in the simple faith of the patient. Because good is the only reality, because there is no power but that of God, those who succeed in trusting to it, even blindly or in a more or less mistaken way, obtain the benefit of their faith. That is why Christ Jesus said, "If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder



JEANNE D'ARC.

Silver and ivory statuette.

place; and it shall remove." The author quotes Gibbon and the evidence of the early Fathers in support of his case. The pages of Gibbon contain nothing but a statement of the contemporary evidence of the early records. Even by the time of Irenaeus, of Justin Martyr, or of Tertullian, the power of Christian healing as a scientific phenomenon had begun to wane; men were beginning to rely more on person and less on principle, more on blind faith and less on understanding, with the inevitable result that demonstration was becoming more and more sporadic. Early in the second half of the first century of the Christian era the writer of the epistle of James had pointed out this growing tendency in vigorous language, and had insisted on the necessity for practice and precept going hand in hand. Only on such a basis can the teaching of Christ Jesus ever fulfill its mission of taking away the sins of the world. It was his own test and requirement formulated in words which he declared would never pass away, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

The following excerpts are from the advance sheets of George Howard Gibson's new book, "The People's Hour," soon to be published by the Englewood Publishing House, Chicago:

THE LATEST GOOD NEWS.

God is coming, good is coming,
Where the wheels of power are humming,
Where the laboring cataract dashes,
Where the harnessed lightning flashes,
Where the smitten mountain shivers,
Where the stored-up sunlight quivers;
From the deeps below, above us,
Comes the Infinite to love us,
Lay your burdens on the Tireless;
Call, and listen for the Wireless.

Good is here; we've but to take it;
Good depends on man to make it;
Think the thoughts divine in nature;
Find the plan for every creature.
Use the law in all its courses;
Merge and multiply the forces.
Truth is unity—embrace it;
Power is unity—so face it;
Love is unity—salvation
Grows as grows cooperation.

THE COMMON LIFE.

Unlimited power for the whole of mankind has been planned;
Force eads into force and, untiring,
serves all to command.
Good gathers in numbers, in groupings
—Combine, and combine,
Was the word of creation; and so it is
mine, it is mine.
What I lack I am finding in fellowship's
blessed exchange;
Complementary one of another—so, on-
ward, we range.
I am, I am all men. I'm rising through
all things to God.
I am adding ideals of beauty that spring
from the sod.
I think with the landscapes, the oceans,
the cloud world and storm;
I delve in the mines, and I climb where
new stars systems form.

Relations of unity make us all-conscious,
divine;
The spirit of matter, the spirit of spirits,
is mine.

I fear not the finite—'tis passing, as
shadows unreal;
I dwell with the infinite substance, the
true, the ideal.
God's thoughts are in crystals, in flowers,
in dewdrops and spheres;
And with these I am building me
mansions for numberless years.
I search out the secrets of perfumes of
dew-sprinkled morn;
I spread me the ravishing colors which
sunset adorns;
I labor for love's sake, and, tireless,
art's tasks would prolong;
I turn me all power into music, all work
into song.

LITERARY NOTES.

Beautiful thought expressed in terms
of beautiful speech is the mission of
poetry. This year sees the centenary of
the birth of Tennyson. To this great

poet the English tongue was as a great
organ, many voiced, with all its voices
beautiful. None knew the secrets of its
keys more intimately than he. The
poet may be a seer and prophet in the
fullest sense of the word, but Tennyson,
master as he was of expression and
imagery of thought, has no special vision
of his own. He reveals to men with
vividness what they have thought and
felt, what they are thinking and feeling,
perhaps without having themselves any
clear realization of what it is. It is
not within the scope of these notes to
give vent to our appreciation of this
great poet, we but record the fact of the
centenary, a fact which nowadays may
mean a revival of interest in the author's
works and a rejuvenation of criticism
rendered more gently and reverently and
no longer obscured by din of clashing
opinions.

A very different kind of man was Dr.
Samuel Johnson, whose bicentenary be-
gins on Sept. 15. At Lichfield, where he
was born—the son of a bookseller there—
the celebration takes the form of a
special service in the cathedral, a lecture
by Sidney Lee and a commemorative
supper, so all tastes will be catered for.
The Johnson Club will also have a bi-
centenary dinner. Beautiful language or
beautiful thought hardly stands out as
a prominent characteristic of this surly
lexicographer, and yet his inimitable
method of making the sparks fly when-
ever he allowed himself to flumminate on
a subject, which he often did, still raises
him head and shoulders above the think-
ers of his day, and his wonderful com-
mand of the language has secured for
him a place among the poets. John
Lane is publishing a book containing Dr.
Johnson's poems with an introduction by
William Watson, the poet, which is
awaited with interest. It is a curious
fact that Johnson's poems appear to be
extremely inaccessible in a complete
form.

The great strides made in aviation,
especially as illustrated at the Rheims
gathering, have left the journalist, so to
speak, speechless. We followed some of
his description of this meeting, almost
less on account of our interest in aero-
planes, which, however, is great, than our
interest in him and his desire to exceed
all that has ever been done in the way
of word-pictures. To such flights of
ecstatic language was he led as almost
to outdo the aviators. One is disposed
to condole with him over the poverty of
the language, so meager does it appear
as a vehicle of the thoughts which appar-
ently are inspired by an aviation con-
test. "Standing on the chairs and
tables," he writes as he describes the
crowd watching the aeroplanes, "we cry
around our thoughts, which break out
into disordered exclamations." Then
again—"There is a thunder of full in-
tense voices, which makes one think of
the salute of the whole of humanity to
its little advance guard, sent out toward
unimagined conquests," and so on.

No wonder that after a spell of such
boisterous emotions (there is much more
of it) he fails to recognize the moon.

"A big luminous disc appears behind
the roofs of the stands. Is it an arc-
sate? No, it is merely the moon, the old
mistress of the night; but we were un-
able at first to recognize her." And so
he has to return to earth.

And while on the subject of the Eng-
lish language we might mention that J.
C. Fernald, writing in the new Harpers
on the "Simplicity of English," empha-
sizes the many advantages that our lan-
guage possesses. In these days of com-
petition and Esperanto it is refreshing
to be reminded of the absence of de-
clensions and grammatical gender in En-
glish speech. The relations of the article
and the adjective, too, are enormously
simplified in English, and the absence of
gender in words means a great saving of
intellectual wear and tear. "Why," asks
Mr. Fernald, "should a man's head be
feminine in Greek, neuter in Latin, femi-
nine in French, masculine in German
and feminine again in Italian?" We can-
not answer the question, but are grateful
to learn how much we are saved by talk-
ing English.

Aviation being, so to speak, in the air,
we may perhaps be pardoned for another
allusion to it, this time drawn from the
middle ages. A certain Roger Bacon,
better known as Friar Bacon, who lived
in the thirteenth century, suffered much
imprisonment for the heretical nature of
his propositions. One of these proposi-
tions reads as follows: "I will speak only
of things performed by art and nature,
wherein shall be nothing magical and
first by the figuration of art there may
be made instruments of navigation with-
out men to rowe them in, as great ships
to brooke the sea, only with one man to
steer them, and they shall sayle far
more swiftly than if they were full of
men; also chariots that shall move with
an unspeakable force, without any living
creature to stirre them. Likewise an
instrument may be made to fly withall,
if one sit in the midst of the instru-
ment and doe turn an engine, by which
the wings, being artificially composed,
may beat the ayre after manner of a
flying bird."

CHICAGO BRITISH CONSUL IS MOVED

CHICAGO — Alexander Finn, British
consul-general in Chicago, who has been
away on leave for more than a year, has
been appointed consul-general at Valpa-
raiso, Chile, according to word received
at the British consulate by Consul
Thomas Erskine of St. Louis, who has
been acting consul here since the depar-
ture of Consul-General Finn.

Mr. Erskine formerly was vice-consul
here. Mr. Finn was appointed consul in
Chicago in 1904, and promoted to consul-
general Sept. 3, 1907. He left Chicago in
July, 1908, to aid in settling a trouble
with the Turkish government.

PLANS AND PEOPLE IN MUSIC WORLD

IT IS not certain what popularity spec-
tacular operas will have in Boston,
but the director of the new opera house
and his overseer of the stage are prepar-
ing for some spectacular performances,
confident of a successful outcome. The
very first week they are going to put on
Verdi's "Aida" with quite as much at-
tention to those glories of the work
which appeal to the eye as to its purely
vocal possibilities. Now the performance
of "Aida" which was given last spring
in the Boston Theater was, for stage
splendor, the best thing done during the
two weeks' visit of the Manhattan
Opera Company; yet it called out one of
the smallest audiences of any of operas
given; and the great stage throng in the
triumph scene of Radames, for all the
spirit they put into their marching, did
not quite make a genuine impression.

The desire of the audience seemed to be
for individual singing and for acting, not
for stage pictures, however imposing.
But to look ahead. It seems clear that
the opportunities of Mr. Russell's new
stage for large groupings of the chorus,
for processions and for incidental ballet,
will not go unimproved. Indeed, it is
not easy to see how Bostonians are going
to be pleased with their new opera house
unless they accept it as a place where
performances, to be adequate to the size
of the place, must have some glitter.

Mr. Russell has looked beyond "Aida"
and the usual type of spectacular opera
to something more modern and much
more brilliant. In another year he ex-
pects to present the "Quo Vadis?" of the
French composer Jean Nougues. This is
to be done under arrangement with the
Metropolitan ally.

AMERICAN PIANIST RETURNS.

Olga Samaroff was born at San Anto-
nio, Tex., when her father, Carlos
Hickenlooper, was stationed there in the
quartermaster's department of the United
States army. When a girl she showed a
liking for music which made her parents
think she would be like her grandmother,
who was once a concert pianist in Ger-
many. They sent her to study in a con-
vent in Paris, where musically she was
taken in charge by Marmontel, the
elder; she was also given some lessons
by Widor. She became proficient enough
to pass the examinations for the Conser-
vatoire and she was the first American
woman ever admitted to the piano classes
of that institution. Her teacher there
was Delaborde. In 1900 she returned to
America and studied for one summer
in Washington with Ernest Hutcheson,
but it was not long before she sought
European instruction again, this time
from Jeddieska in Berlin.

If did not suit the genius of this young
woman whose grandmother had played in
concerts to spend all her life in study
and never to be heard in public. In Jan-
uary, 1905, she was in New York, where
recitals were being given by persons who
could play no better than herself. There
was Carnegie Hall, just the place where
she would like to be heard; why should
she not engage it and give a concert of
her own? Without a manager to take
the responsibility of the expenses, she
hired the hall, hired, too, Walter Dam-
rosch's orchestra, and asked the New
York public to come and hear her play.
Since then she has had no trouble

finding a manager to provide a hall for
her. In the spring of 1905 she appeared
in Boston with the Boston Symphony
Quartet and for the next two years she
went to every part of America visited
by Mr. Ellis in concerts. Last season she
played in London, Paris, Munich, Vienna,
and the other cities of Europe, where
people are willing to pay high to hear a
pianist.

Madame Samaroff came to America in
July and has spent the summer in New
Hampshire. Her reappearance in Boston
will be one of the earlier events of the
music season.

METROPOLITAN OPERA SEASON.

The Metropolitan Opera Company to-
day announces its plans for the second
season under the management of Messrs.
Gatti-Casazza and Dippel. The regular
season will begin on Nov. 15 and con-
tinue for 20 weeks. In the opera house
the company will give 120 performances.
There will be a number of performances
of the most popular works in the New
Theater repertoire.

Forty subscription performances are to
be given in the New Theater, when the
company will sing lyric operas and opera
comique. The first musical performance in
the New Theater will be given Nov. 16.

Among the novelties or revivals an-
nounced are:

Auber, "Fra Diavolo"; Boieldieu, "La
Dame Blanche"; Bruneau, "L'Attaque du
Moulin"; Converse, "The Pipe of Desire";
Delibes, "Lakme"; Donizetti, "La Fille
du Regiment"; Flotow, "Alessandro
Stradella"; Franchetti, "Germania"; Go-
etz, "Les Precieuses Ridicules"; Gold-
mark, "The Cricket on the Hearth";
Gluck, "Orfeo"; Humperdinck, "King's
Children"; Laparra, "La Habanera";
Lecocq, "La Fille de Madame Angot";
Lecocq, "Versiegelt"; Lehár, "Amour des
Tziganes"; Leroux, "Le Chemineau";
(new); Lortzing, "Czaar und Zimmer-
mann"; Mailland, "Les Dragons de Vil-
lars"; Massenet, "Werther"; Offenbach,
"Les Contes d'Hoffmann"; Paer, "Il
Maestro di Capella"; Rossini, "Il Signor
Bruschino"; Suppe, "La Belle Galathee";
Tschaiowsky, "Pique Dame" (new);
Verdi, "Otello"; Weber, "Der Frei-
schutz"; and Wolf-Ferrari, "Le Donne
Curiose" (new).

Among the men singers the strangers
will be Edmond Clemons, Leo Devaux,
Glenn Hall, Herman Jadowker, Wilhelm
Otto, "George Regis and Leo Slezak as
tenors, while among the basses and bar-
itones there are Henri Dutilly, John
Forsell, Dinah Gilly, Anton Ludwig, Clarence
Whitehill, George Bourgeois, Ferdi-
nand Gianoli-Galletti, Marcel Reiner and
Andrea de Segurora.

The following new works have been
acquired by the company for production
at a date not stated:

Claude Debussy, "La Chute de la
Maison Usher"; "Le Diable dans le Bel-
froi"; "La Legende de Tristan"; Paul
Dukas, "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue"; Wilhelm
Kienzl, "Der Evangelist"; Xavier Le-
roux, "La Reine Fiammette"; Gustave
Charpentier, "La Vie du Poete"; Jean
Nougues, "Quo Vadis."

Comment upon this interesting and in
some respects remarkable announcement
is reserved to a later issue of The Moni-
tor.



MME. OLGA SAMAROFF.

Pianist.

NOTES.

Ask at the Paris Conservatoire if
Jean Nougues, composer, is known there
and you will be told that no such man
of music exists.

The answer given you will be correct.
Correct, that is to say, for all the pur-
poses of the Conservatoire; for Jean
Nougues never studied at the great
school where alone it is supposed that
a French composer can be fashioned;
he dares to say of himself, knowing well
what odds are against him when he says
it, that he is independent.

But if Nougues cannot be written
down in the musical dictionaries as
having studied with this or that mas-
ter of the national music school, and if
to those who pass their days at the
old building numbered 15 in the street
of the Faubourg Poissonnière he is non-
existent, he is nevertheless known to
some important operatic directors, whose
first question about a composer is not
where he was educated, but whether his
work succeeds with the public.

Jean Nougues, composer of "Quo
Vadis?" which was produced last Feb-
ruary at Nice, has done better than get
his intellectual shaping from the cap-
ital city; he has carried new intel-
lectual influences there from the Basque

country of the Spanish border, where
he was born.

Of his Basque opera "Chiquito," based
on Pierre Loti's drama, "Ramuntcho,"
there will be something to say later in
the year if it proves successful upon
production at the Opera Comique. Just
now his most interesting work is his
Roman opera based on the famous novel
of Steniewicz, "Quo Vadis?" This piece,
which the directors of the Metropolitan
Opera Company have a right to produce
in America when they are ready to do
so, which, however, they cannot produce
until many a costly stage canvas has
been painted, many a classic costume
patterned, is, externally speaking, a
vast spectacle representing in its six
tableaux life in ancient Rome as it was
lived in patrician's house, in the street
and in the Coliseum. It would seem
that Nougues chose Rome in the time of
Nero for the scene of his opera because
of his enthusiasm for Italy, and its
history and not simply because a good
plot was at hand in the popular book of
the Polish novelist. Nougues is as fond
of Italy as he is of his own Lower
Pyrenees. Just as he composed "Chiquito"
from native knowledge of the
country in which the scenes are laid, so
he composed "Quo Vadis?" by living the
events of the opera where they hap-
pened. The first and last acts, which
are of a general ancient Italian char-
acter, he wrote in 1908, while living in
the island of Capri; the three acts which
are the heart of the drama and are
enacted on the Palatine, by the Tiber,
and in the Circus, he composed in Rome
itself.

There are persons who think that a
great success in the opera house at Nice
does not assure success elsewhere. It re-
mains to be seen whether the Russians
in St. Petersburg and Moscow, the French
in Paris and in the lesser cities of Mar-
seilles, Lyons, Rouen and Nantes, will
approve the verdict of the public to whom
"Quo Vadis" was first sung. To prepare
for the St. Petersburg and Moscow pre-
sentations the composer and his librettist,
Henri Cain, have called in a collaborator,
Rodin, to translate the words into
Russian. To suit the taste of the Rus-
sians, to whom the opera will be per-
formed for the first time in November,
at the Gaité Lyrique, under the direction
of Isola, the second act has been re-writ-
ten with ballet, but not with a ballet in
the old set form of dance No. 1 and dance
No. 2, for it must be remembered that
Jean Nougues does not heed the old laws
of French composition, but is an inde-
pendent.

If the work, when put on the stage in
New York, either this year or next, fails
favor with the public there, it is possible
that Mr. Nougues will visit America and
that he will appear as conductor of his
work succeeds with the public.

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MANY of the boys and girls who read
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Green Mountain Falls a Pretty Pleasure Resort Less Than an Hour's Ride from Colorado Springs



TOWN OF GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS IN COLORADO.
New and growing summer resort on the Colorado Midland railroad 15 miles northwest of Colorado Springs.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS, Col.—This pretty resort is on the line of the Colorado Midland railroad, 15 miles northwest from Colorado Springs. After a ride of 15 minutes from the latter place, through numerous tunnels and over high trestles, taking in the picturesque scenery along the banks of the Fontaine qui Bouille (a clear, rippling trout stream, that has its origin among the banks of perpetual snow a few miles to the west of Green Mountain Falls), whose almost, and sometimes quite, perpendicular walls are thickly covered with the aromatic pine and spruce—the traveler is landed at one of the beauty spots of Colorado: "Green Mountain Falls."

Aside from its residences and hotels, the place is well supplied with neat, comfortable, well furnished cottages and houses of various sizes, which can be rented at reasonable rates. Nor have the needs of those partial to tent life been overlooked. Here and there, in a shaded nook, by a rippling stream, clustered around ice-cold springs, or upon a hillside in the shade of ancient pines, affording a delightful and charming panoramic vista, are tents and tent-houses, varying in size, and well equipped for housekeeping. Many who have built summer homes for their own comfort have also, as an investment, built other cottages or bungalows, and offer them supplied with all necessary furnishings.

The town is in the celebrated Ute Pass and has a location of great beauty. It is surrounded by stately mountains giving forth three streams of pure and sparkling water, two of which dash down from 2000 feet above the town through rocky canyons.

Points where fine fishing may be had are easily reached, while one-day trips to the summit of Pike's peak by carriage or on horseback are quite popular.

PORTO RICO HEAD TO BE G. R. COLTON

BEVERLY, Mass.—The President is going to appoint George R. Colton of the district of Columbia as Governor of Porto Rico. Mr. Colton first went to the Philippines as lieutenant-colonel of a Nebraska regiment. After that he was made collector of customs of Santo Domingo and organized the customs police and assigned in the settlement of the finances of that country. After this he was appointed collector of customs of the Philippine islands. This office he now holds, having come home on leave of absence.

Governor Post tendered his resignation a short time ago, but the exact date when it will be accepted and the appointment of Mr. Colton will be effective has not been determined.

HUDSON-FULTON STAMPS COMING

Hudson-Fulton tercentenary commemorative stamps will be placed on sale in Boston on the morning of Sept. 25. The engraving in the center shows as a background the Palisades, with Hudson's ship, the Half Moon, and the Clermont on the river.

In the foreground is an Indian canoe. Another canoe, containing four Indians, is in the background. On the top in Gothic letters is the inscription: "Hudson-Fulton Tercentenary, 1609-1909." It will be issued only in 2-cent denomination.

FRANCE WANTS -POSTPONEMENT

PARIS—The French government is now negotiating with the United States with a view to prolonging the existing commercial agreements until next August, or at all events until next February. The desire is to escape the application of the new American tariff long enough to be on an equal footing with English and German exports in this respect, while American exports to France will in turn be admitted as hitherto under the minimum tariff.

SCHOONER BUILT FOR ALASKA TRIP

SEATTLE, Wash.—The schooner Neighbor, recently launched here, is being built for Dr. E. M. Winningham, and is being fitted out especially for a cruise in southern Alaska. The doctor will have a company of nine for his guests, and they plan to be gone all the month of September. The Neighbor is a 48-footer.

THE HOUSEKEEPER Hints That May Help.

TO CLEAN WHITE FELT HATS.

White felt hats which have become slightly tinged with smoke or dust can be easily renovated.

The trimming should, of course, first be removed, the hat well brushed, and a paste, composed of powdered calcined magnesite and cold water rubbed on to the felt or beaver. A brush in the latter case is preferable to a rag or piece of flannel, and when perfectly dry a clean brush should be used to remove the powder, the result being that the hat appears as fresh and white as though it were perfectly new.—London Standard.

HOW TO STEAM VELVET.

Many women have a piece of velvet, "good as new, if the creases would come out." It is easy to steam them out, if you know how. First brush the velvet until the dust is out. Then, if there are soiled spots, clean them with gasoline. Have the top of your cook-stove clean, and just hot enough to make plenty of steam when water is dropped upon it. Take a rather large cloth of heavy cotton goods, wring out of clear water, not leaving wet enough to drip, and spread over the top of the stove. When the steam begins to rise, quickly place the velvet face upward, upon the steaming cloth. With a stiff brush (a whiskbroom is best) brush the pile upward. Continue brushing until the velvet is dry. Wet the cloth again, and repeat until the whole piece has been steamed. Do not use a newly polished stove. Do not have the cloth too wet, the stove too hot, or attempt to steam too large a surface at once. It would be well to experiment with an old piece of velvet first.—Harper's Bazar.

POTATO SPLIT BISCUIT. (From Virginia.)

Bake four good-sized potatoes until thoroughly done, remove from the hulls and mash thoroughly, adding a teaspoonful of salt, one of sugar, and two-thirds cup of lard—or lard and butter mixed is better. Beat well. Add one egg well beaten. When cool (not cold) add a cup of yeast, stir well, then add enough flour to make a stiff batter and set in a warm place to rise. When it has risen, stir in some more flour. It will soon rise again. About two hours before you have your supper, add flour to make a dough about like biscuit dough, roll out like biscuit and cut with a biscuit cutter. Grease muffin rings with butter, dip one biscuit in melted butter, rub the buttered side on a biscuit that you have placed in the muffin ring, turn it over, buttered side up, and lay on top of the biscuit in the pan. Set in a warm place to rise, which is an hour or sometimes a little longer.—New York Telegraph.

TOMATO AND CHEESE SALAD.

Choose medium-sized tomatoes and slice very thick after peeling them. Drain well and wipe off each slice; on top of each put a thick layer of cream cheese mixed with chopped green peppers, and in the middle of each put a round of the pepper. Or mix chopped red pimientos with the cheese and use either green or red pepper on top. Cover all with French dressing before serving and lay on lettuce.—Harper's Bazar.

PEACH BLOSSOM CAKE.

One cup pulverized sugar, 1/2 cup butter, stirred together until like thick cream, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 cup sweet milk; beat the whites of 3 eggs, and add to a cup of flour, mixed with the baking powder; stir and add 1/2 teaspoon cornstarch. Flavor strongly with peach extract. Bake in 2 square sponge-tins in moderately quick oven, and when done sandwich with finely grated cocoanut and pink sugar. Frost with clear icing, and sprinkle this with pulverized pink sugar.

IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

Interesting literature indeed to the home shaver will prove the illustrated free booklet of the Fleming Sales Company, which has to deal with their wonderful inventions of razor strop and honer, the use of which obviates the necessity of discarding a blade after it has become dull in the service. It is indeed a comfort always to have a sharp blade on hand for the clean morning shave, and this comfort is not always

obtainable unless one has such an outfit as the Fleming Sales Company of 233 Broadway, New York, is offering to the public at a most reasonable price. For two dollars the home shaving stand may be supplied with both of these convenient as well as money saving devices. An added consideration in the use of these articles lies in the fact that their manipulation requires no skill on the part of the shaver.

The Mosler Safe Company, whose business place is at 51 Sudbury street, is an extensive dealer in office and bank safes as well as in a line of these articles for use in the home, for the safe keeping of jewels, valuable papers and rare plate. If contemplating the purchase of such an article, one should write to this reliable firm for its price list and general catalog.

For the proper cleansing of men's and women's garments, lace draperies, robes and blankets, the housekeeper will feel a sense of satisfaction if she places her order with the E. R. Flint Naphtha Cleansing Company at 8 Hamilton place. This firm has long enjoyed a high reputation among its many Boston patrons.

Now that the preserving season is at its height, the housewife should lay in her stock of jars for that purpose and if she is a wise and frugal planner she will insist upon having none but the "Safety Valve" jar, which may be found at the store of F. A. Walker & Company at 83-85 Scollay square.

The firm of C. B. Moller, Incorporated, is showing some splendid specimens of moderately priced furniture in its large and attractive store at the junction of Massachusetts avenue and Main street in Cambridge. Conspicuous among the attractions of this stock are some very satisfactory brass beds at \$12.98, handsome students desks for \$9.98 and graceful oak buffets at a remarkably low figure.

James McCreery & Company of New York have announced their annual opening of fall and winter millinery for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. At both of the big shops of this conservative concern, at Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, the shopper will find a large line of very classy hats. Even if the shopper does not intend to buy, she should not fail to visit Chandler's carpet department and at least have the pleasure of seeing the beautiful and fascinating display of imported Dogstans. These rich floor coverings from the Orient are priced at \$38, \$45 and \$55, and in any one of them, at such a reduced price, the purchaser will secure a bargain.

A fourth anniversary sale is in progress in the well-known store of the Henry Siegel Company on Washington street, and it is a sale that all will want to include in their shopping rounds. The extensive line of reliable merchandise carried by this company makes it at all times a store that it is a pleasure and profit to visit. Some of the special anniversary bargains are very handsome \$12 dome lights at \$4.75.

A comprehensive and extensive assortment of the newest designs in fall and winter furniture is being displayed by the Paine Furniture Company at 48 Canal street. It is a display that all lovers of the "home beautiful" will be interested to visit, and includes dignified dining room furnishings, exquisite parlor tables in Circassian walnut and gold, luxuriously upholstered arm chairs, attractive parlor cabinets, mahogany window-seats and a host of other beautiful things.

Have you played Pomma-Wonga? If not, send today for that Indian game, now enjoying so much popularity. The Bleazby Brothers, Indian agents, at Potomac, Mich., or 339 Woodward avenue, Detroit, will supply you with this interesting device for 28 cents.

For handsome inlaid linoleums or the plain battleship or cork carpet varieties of this very durable floor covering, the housekeeper will find it to her advantage to visit the big store of the John H. Pray & Sons Company at 646-658 Washington street. In the rug department she will also find one of the most satisfactory assortments of American made and imported rugs in the East. Among other features of this firm's present stock are about 100 small Shirvan rugs which are selling at \$15, \$17.50 and \$20.

INDUSTRY OUTLOOK IS A VIGOROUS ONE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Falling Off in Production in Nineteen Hundred Seven Enables Manufacturers to Improve Plants.

The twenty-third annual report on the statistics of manufactures in Massachusetts for the year 1908 issued by the bureau of statistics and made public today takes an optimistic view of the industrial condition in the state, and while recognizing that there has been a falling off in the value of the product, it sees in the situation but an opportunity to prepare for the era of prosperity now coming over the country.

The following statement appears in the introduction: "It is an economic fact that periods of depression do not always operate to the ultimate disadvantage of the industries affected, since they offer an opportunity to manufacturers to make replacement and much needed repairs such as may frequently be deemed impracticable during the press of work in good years. It is, therefore, safe to say that many improvements have been made in the manufacturing plants of Massachusetts during the past year."

"That progress toward a greater output is already on foot is evident from the fact that there has been more or less migration among the boot and shoe factories, new establishments having been started in the western part of the state by Massachusetts capitalists, and also from the fact that in the cotton and woolen industries a large amount of new capital is being invested—the erection of a cotton mill, to be equipped with modern machinery, the cost of which is conservatively estimated at \$5,000,000, having been commenced at East Boston."

The aggregate value of the goods produced in the state during 1908, according to the report, is \$1,172,808,782, which is less than that of 1907 by \$191,622,473, and 270 establishments made their last return in 1907. But to offset this, 643 establishments not heard from in 1907 reported in 1908.

Measured by the value of product, boots and shoes is the leading industry of the state, showing a value of \$169,957,166 or 14.46 per cent of the state total, and cotton goods is second with \$138,465,150 or 13.51 per cent of the total state value. In both of these industries there has been a falling off in value from that of the previous year.

The average number of wageearners in 1908 is stated to be 480,134, also a falling off in numbers from the previous year. The total amount of capital devoted to all lines of production in 1908 is shown to be \$717,987,955, an increase of \$18,430,199 over that of 1907. The average yearly earnings for 1908 without regard to sex, age or skill, is found to be \$510.71.

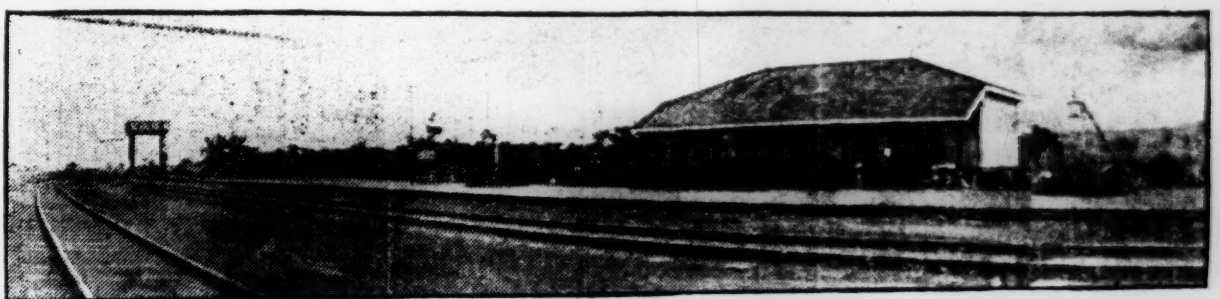
Among the cities, Boston has first rank, with the value of its products at \$175,468,804 or 14.96 per cent of the state total. Lawrence is second in rank, and Lynn third. Among the towns Peabody, with its leather products, stands first with a value of \$16,980,165. Watertown and North Attleboro stand next in importance. Middlesex among the counties shows the greatest value of products, \$213,267,221. Essex is second with \$212,779,280. Suffolk is third with \$190,241,139.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.		
Sun rises	5:23	
Sun sets	5:23	
High tide	11:35	
New Moon, Sept. 14.		
Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.		
EASTBOUND.		
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen	Sept. 14	10
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam	Sept. 14	11
*Mauretania, via Liverpool and Queenstown, for London	Sept. 15	10
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg	Sept. 15	10
*Adriatic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg	Sept. 15	10
Bremen, for Bremen	Sept. 16	10
*La Savole, for Havre	Sept. 16	10
*Yndurain, for London	Sept. 16	10
Caledonia, for Glasgow, via London	Sept. 18	10
*New York, for Southampton	Sept. 18	10
*Arabia, for Liverpool and Q'town	Sept. 18	10
*Hutchinson, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg	Sept. 18	10
*Minneapolis, for London	Sept. 18	10
*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen	Sept. 21	10
*Ryndam, for Rotterdam	Sept. 21	10
*Campania, for Queenstown and Liverpool	Sept. 22	10
President Lincoln, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg	Sept. 22	10
*Plymouth and Cherbourg	Sept. 22	10
Sailings from Boston.		
Winifreda, for Liverpool	Sept. 15	10
*Romania, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 15	10
Bosnia, for Hamburg	Sept. 15	10
Nordland, for Glasgow	Sept. 15	10
Philadelphia, for London	Sept. 16	10
Ivernia, for Liverpool and Q'town	Sept. 21	10
*Gyrfalcon, for Liverpool and Q'town	Sept. 21	10
Cambria, for London	Sept. 21	10
Mantou, for Antwerp	Sept. 21	10
Sailings from Philadelphia.		
Merion, for Liverpool	Sept. 18	10
Barcelona, for Hamburg	Sept. 21	10
Sailings from Montreal.		
Ottawa, for Liverpool	Sept. 18	10
WESTBOUND.		
Sailings from Liverpool.		
Carolina, for New York	Sept. 14	10
Frederick, for Philadelphia	Sept. 15	10
Laurentia, for Montreal	Sept. 16	10
Saguenay, for Boston	Sept. 16	10
Codic, for New York	Sept. 17	10
Lusitania, for New York	Sept. 17	10
Queenstown, for New York	Sept. 18	10
Saxonia, for New York via Q'town	Sept. 18	10
Haverford, for Philadelphia	Sept. 22	10
Sailings from New York.		
Dominion, for Montreal	Sept. 23	10
Baltic, for New York via Q'town	Sept. 23	10
Sailings from Southampton.		
Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for New York, via Cherbourg	Sept. 15	10
Oceanic, for New York	Sept. 15	10
Queenstown, for New York	Sept. 15	10
Philadelphia, for New York	Sept. 16	10
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York via Q'town	Sept. 22	10
Sailings from London.		
Columbian, for Boston	Sept. 14	10
Minnewaska, for New York	Sept. 14	10
Sailings from Glasgow.		
Pisa, for Philadelphia	Sept. 14	10
Parisian, for Boston	Sept. 17	10
Columbia, for New York via London	Sept. 18	10
Sailings from Hamburg.		
Bluecher, for New York	Sept. 12	10
America, for New York	Sept. 16	10
Graf Waldersee, for New York	Sept. 21	10
Sailings from Bremen.		
Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for New York	Sept. 15	10
Grosser Kurfuerst, for New York	Sept. 18	10
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York	Sept. 21	10
George Washington, for New York	Sept. 25	10
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York	Sept. 28	10
United States, for New York.		
Sailings from Antwerp.		
Kroonland, for New York, via Dover	Sept. 18	10
Sailings from Rotterdam.		
Potsdam, for New York	Sept. 18	10
Caupole, for Boston	Sept. 14	10
Annoula, for New York	Sept. 15	10
Sailings from Palermo.		
Palermo, for New York	Sept. 14	10
Schedule of Transpacific Sailings.		
WESTBOUND.		
Sailings from San Francisco.		
*Chirio Maru, for China and Japan	Sept. 14	10
*Via Honolulu and Manila	Sept. 14	10
*Asia, for China and Japan	Sept. 22	10
Honolulu and Manila	Sept. 22	10
Sailings from Seattle.		
Fitz Patrick, for Japan and China	Sept. 14	10
Sailings from Vancouver.		
Empress of Japan, for China and Japan	Sept. 15	10
Sailings from Honolulu.		
*Manchuria, for China and Japan, via Manila	Sept. 14	10
EASTBOUND.		
Sailings from Hongkong.		
Empress of China, for Vancouver	Sept. 14	10
Sailings from Yokohama.		
Empress of China, for Vancouver	Sept. 13	10
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco, via Honolulu	Sept. 14	10
*Carrying U. S. mail.		

Boston Man Declares Great Opportunities Exist In British East Africa Today for Wheat Growing



VIEW OF A TYPICAL EAST AFRICAN RAILWAY STATION.
The British government appears to be greatly interested in railroad development in the "Dark Continent" and is constantly pushing lines into the interior.

William G. Sewall, a Boston born and bred young man and a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1897, bears the distinction of being the first American to attempt the growing of wheat in British East Africa, and he with a few white friends, one an American and the others Englishmen, is the only person to make even a partial success of the great proposition of raising wheat in that country.

Mr. Sewall, who is now in this country, will, before his return to Africa in the early fall, make arrangements for the introduction of some of the latest mechanical inventions, principal among them being the storage battery for power purposes as recently perfected by Thomas A. Edison.

Mr. Sewall is in Boston for a short visit with relatives after three years spent in Africa, and while he has many and various interesting stories to tell of the country which he has adopted, there is nothing he likes to talk about more than the possibilities of the wheat grower in Africa. Before he leaves America he intends to make an extended trip into the West for the purpose of studying the methods of handling the

wheat crop in order that he may apply them as far as is possible in Africa, where he personally owns a vast tract of practically virgin soil which promises great returns from the sowing of wheat.

According to Mr. Sewall Africa is destined to raise all the wheat her inhabitants will require within a few years and the great importations which now come from Australia and England will be unnecessary.

To Mr. Sewall it is the commencement of a great boom for East Africa and above all shines the possibilities in the wheat-growing country. His stories of the progress of this industry during the past four years are quite sufficient to convince any one that the future holds much for the farmers of the country.

The growing of wheat in British East Africa is a new proposition entirely, and so far as is known an English friend of Mr. Sewall, Lord Delamere, is the first to make even a partial success of it. It is through this gentleman's influence that Mr. Sewall has become interested.

Mr. Sewall owns a tract of several thousand acres in British East Africa on a high plateau located 450 miles inland

from the port of Mombassa and adjoining the estate of Lord Delamere, who is one of the prominent Englishmen in that country and one who has done more than any other to promote the agricultural interests of the new country.

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EMERSON COLLEGE OF ORATORY
Henry Lawrence Southwick, President.
29th year, opens Sept. 27, 1909.
Classes in Voice and Physical
Culture, Platform and Dramatic
Interpretation, and Pedagogy. Catalogue.

HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean.
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**MANOR SCHOOL, STAMFORD,
CONN.**

For boys. Upper and Lower Schools comprise all
grades, from primary to college preparatory.
Overlooking Long Island Sound, unsurpassed
for location. Address LOUIS D. MARENGO, M. A.,
Headmaster.

**ENGLISH GRAND
OPERA THIS YEAR**

NEW YORK—Grand opera in English
with an all-star cast will be heard this
winter at the Metropolitan Opera House
for the first time. The announcement is
made by the management, Sig. Gatti-
Casazza and Herr Andreas Dippel.
The first performance will take place
Monday evening, Nov. 15, when Pon-
chielli's "La Gioconda" will be presented,
probably with Caruso, Farrar or Nordica
and Homer as the leading principals, and
Toscanini in the conductor's chair.

**MEXICANS TO RUN
RAILWAY SCHOOLS**

MEXICO CITY—For the purpose of
instructing Mexicans in technical rail-
road knowledge three railway schools
are to be established in Mexico with the
approval and partially under the aus-
pices of the National railway. The stu-
dents will be given a thorough ground-
ing in all that appertains to machinery,
train running and general knowledge
concerning the handling of trains.

MRS. KERR IS BETROTHED.

LONDON—Capt. the Hon. Charles
Beresford Fulke Greville and Mrs. Kerr,
widow of Henry S. Kerr of New York,
will be married in November. Mrs. Kerr
is a niece of the late Mayor William
R. Grace of New York.

Cottage Park Hotel

A SOCIAL HOME for refined people, an
ideal place for spring or summer re-
creation; its sun parlor, billiard hall and public
rooms have open fireplaces and steam heat,
and it is delightfully situated, being on the
North Shore with elevated grounds, acres of
lawns, groves of grand old trees, and all the
indoor and outdoor amusements usually
found at a first-class resort; 2 yacht clubs,
golf drives, the best salt water swimming
pool on the coast, with fresh water shower
baths; croquet and tennis courts;
also garage, pianos and all disturbing ele-
ments excluded; the patronage of national-
ities objectionable to people of refinement is
not solicited; rates moderate considering
high character of accommodations offered;
booklet, O. F. BELCHER, Cottage Park,
Winthrop, Mass.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Marshall S. P. Pollard has purchased the residence at 484 Commonwealth avenue. The house is a four-story one and there are 3125 square feet of land, the whole valued by the assessors at \$41,000. Charles S. Eaton is the grantor and the sale was transacted through the office of Meredith & Grew.

SOUTH AND WEST ENDS.

In the South End the city of Boston has taken title to property in Reed street. The parcel comprises 14,164 square feet of land and the price paid was \$11,010, or \$0.78 more than the assessed valuation. Henry H. Savage, trustee, was the owner.

The four-story and basement brick house at 42 Rose street, near Albany street, South End, has passed to the control of Etta Weinstein et al. Samuel Labinsky was the grantor. There are 1033 square feet of land included in the sale and the whole estate is taxed on a value of \$6800.

Papers have gone to record in the sale of the property at 50 Revere street, West End. Joseph Lanes sells to Simon Burman the four-story and basement brick house on the site. The total assessment is \$6700, including 710 square feet of land.

ROXBURY—WEST ROXBURY.

A frame house, with 3150 square feet of land, 36 Francis street, Roxbury, belonging to John Hourihan, has been sold

to J. Healy. It is taxed for \$8200, of which \$2200 is on the land.

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball Building reports agreements signed in the sale of the estate at 196 Park street, Highland station, West Roxbury, from James Henderson of Roslindale to H. L. Hammond. The house contains 10 rooms, open plumbing, hot water heat and every other convenience. The lot contains 10,000 square feet of land.

BROOKLINE SALES.

Charles Utley has sold to Arthur Krey three pieces of Brookline property for investment, one being 50 St. Paul street, comprising a mansion house, taxed for \$7500 and 25,226 square feet of land, valued at \$16,000, making a total rating of \$23,500.

Also a lot of land containing 11,730 square feet and a stable, taxed for \$6500; and 80 Tottent street, comprising a frame house and 12,000 square feet of land assessed on a total valuation of \$12,100.

HUNTINGTON AVENUE SUITES.
A roof garden and cafe run on both the American and European plans will be conducted in connection with the new apartments on Huntington avenue that are to be ready for occupancy about the first of next month.

"These suites that contain from one to three rooms and baths are attractively arranged and are convenient to the city, yet removed from its busy scenes. The suites are being shown and rented by I. Nesson of 101 Tremont street.

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

PRICES FIGURED ON A WHOLESALE BASIS.

FRUIT—PRODUCE

Steamer Arrivals.

The Norfolk steamer arrived here Sunday with 60 barrels potatoes and 1000 bags peanuts.

The Savannah steamer Augusta arrived Sunday, but she had no produce aboard.

The Norfolk steamer arrived this morning with 40 packages beans.

The Norfolk steamer due in Boston tomorrow has 900 bags peanuts.

Maine Potatoes by Rail.

Potatoes from Arcoscook county, Me., passed Bangor for the 24 hours closing at 5 a. m. Sunday, 12 cars for Boston and 17 cars for other points; for 24 hours closing at 5 o'clock this morning, 22 cars for Boston and 16 cars for other points.

Receipts All Sources Past 48 Hours.

Twenty-seven cars and 5 barrels potatoes, 1064 boxes and 1300 barrels peaches, 372 barrels apples, 3155 crates cantaloupes, 24 boxes California oranges, 5 baskets and 925 crates grapes, 5303 crates peaches, 1 car onions, 1264 barrels sweet potatoes, 25 boxes and 50 baskets sweet corn, 30 crates plumpkins, 2750 baskets peaches, 500 baskets plums, 16 baskets tomatoes.

New York Fruit and Produce.

There will be available for sale at 10 a. m. on the next 30 days 57,000 extra large lemons, as compared with 50,400 on the corresponding date last year, 19,200 boxes in 1907 and 43,850 boxes in 1908.

There will be only one sale of Sicily lemons this week. It will be held on Wednesday and will consist of the cargoes of the steamers Mendoza and Laura, aggregating 17,350 boxes. The cargo of Major and Sorrento lemons of the steamer Koenig Albert, consisting of 2400 boxes, will be sold Thursday.

Almeria grapes—The steamer Martha Washington is said to have left Almeria with the first shipment of the season, but no cable advice of the extent of her cargo has yet been received. Late mail advices confirm the early report of a short crop of good quality.

Spanish onions—There is no stock in first hands, which makes it impossible to quote spot prices. The steamer Gallia, with 9000 crates, arrived Thursday evening. This cargo will be sold Tuesday. It is not likely that the auction prices will drop below \$1 per crate.

PROVISIONS

Eastern Pork Market.

Fresh ribs 16½¢, short cut ribs 16½¢, fresh shoulders 11½¢, fresh skinned shoulders 12½¢, smoked shoulders 11½¢, sausage, medium 13½¢, small 13½¢, Frankforts 10½¢, bologna 8½¢, plain and sweet pickled shoulders 11½¢, plain pickled briskets 13-3-8, bacon 18½¢, smoked hams, large 15½¢, small 14½¢, skinned 15½¢, boiled 22¢, lard, leaf rendered 14½¢, compound 8½¢, pure 13½¢, barrel pork, heavy backs \$24.75, long cuts \$26, lean ends \$28, bean pork \$21.

Boston receipts past 48 hours: Beef, 1909 32 cars, 1908 20 cars; sheep, 1909 3 cars, 1908 1 car.

Movement of hogs at the principal western points for Sept. 11, as compared with the corresponding date last year.

	1909	1908
Chicago	8,000	6,000
East Liberty	4,000	3,500
Indianapolis	3,000	4,000
Kansas City	2,000	2,000
St. Louis	6,500	7,472
Omaha	3,200	3,000
Totals	20,500	25,972

Poultry.

Market easy; northern and eastern chickens, fancy 4½¢, pounds up 24-25¢, ditto medium size 19-20¢, broilers 20¢; fowls, fancy 19¢, ditto fair to good 16-18¢; ducks 18-19¢, geese 16-19¢; western duck packed, in boxes, fowls, choice large 18½¢, ditto medium 16-17¢, cocks

13¢; western ice packed, turkeys, old 18¢, chickens, 4 pounds up 19-20¢, ditto mixed weights 15-17¢, broilers 17-18¢, fowls, choice, 4½¢, pounds up 18¢, ditto 3 to 4 pounds 15-16¢, cocks 13¢.

Live Poultry—Fowls 16-18½¢, springs 16-18½¢, cocks 10-11¢.

Receipts—1909, 411 packages; 1908, 200 packages.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Official Market.

Butter—Firm; Vermont, New Hampshire and northern extras 31½¢, western large ash tubs extras 31¢, boxes and prints extras 32¢, storage extras, northern, 31¢, storage extras, large ash tubs, 30½¢.

Eggs—Steady; fancy henery 30¢, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire extras 30¢, do fair to good 24-26¢, fresh gathered prime firsts 25½-26¢, fresh gathered ordinary firsts 21-22¢, dirties 16-20¢, April refrigerator firsts 25¢.

Cheese—Steady; New York twins extra 16¢, firsts 15-15½¢, Vermont twin extra 15½¢, firsts 15¢.

Boston receipts past 48 hours:

Butter, tubs	1000	1908
Butter, boxes	4,900	7,550
Eggs, cases	804	422
Cheese, boxes	4,525	2,213
	799	467

New York Market.

Butter—Creamery specials 32½¢, 32½¢; creamery extras 32¢, 30¢; held creamery specials 32½¢; ladle firsts 23¢; creamery specials, seller the week, 32½¢, 31¢; creamery specials, buyer the week, 32¢; creamery specials, seller tomorrow, 32½¢, 31¢; creamery specials, seller 30 days, 32¢; creamery specials, buyer 30 days, 32½¢, 32¢. Sales—4 lots, 25 tubs each, creamery specials, straight marks, at 32½¢.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extra firsts 26½¢, 26¢, fresh delivered; fresh gathered firsts 24½¢; fresh gathered seconds 22¢; 200 cases Michigan April refrigerator firsts 25½¢, 24½¢; carload Michigan April refrigerator firsts, storage paid, 25½¢, 24½¢; 1000 cases northern Ohio or northern Indiana April refrigerator firsts, storage paid, 25¢, 24½¢; Iowa extra firsts 27¢, 26¢ free delivered; fresh gathered extra firsts, seller the week, 27¢; refrigerator firsts, seller 30 days, 24½¢, 22½¢; April refrigerator firsts, seller 30 days, 25¢, 23¢; 1000 cases April refrigerator firsts, storage paid, seller 30 days, 25¢, 23½¢, no sales.

Receipts: Butter 6971 tubs; eggs 10,470 cases; cheese 311 boxes. Last year: Butter 6667 tubs; eggs 9524 cases.

Saturday's Special Market.

Butter steady; creamery specials 31½¢, 32¢, creamery extras 31¢. Receipts 5520 tubs.

Eggs steady; western extras 28-29¢, firsts 23-24¢. Receipts 8412 cases.

Cheese firm; state full cream, colored, large, fancy 15½¢. Receipts 1774 boxes.

FLOUR

Mill shipments, spring patents \$5.40/5.90, clears \$4.05/5.35, winter patents \$5.40/5.70, straight \$5.20/5.40, clears \$5.05/5.35, Kansas patent in jute \$5.25/5.55; rye flour \$4.10/4.60, graham \$4.35/5.

SCHOOL OPENING AGAIN DELAYED

MELROSE, Mass.—The backwardness of the work in connection with the construction of the \$100,000 addition to the Melrose High School, which has already caused a delay of two weeks in the opening of the fall term, may cause a further delay. The other schools of the city opened Sept. 7, and it was then announced the high school would open Sept. 20. It is now probable that the opening will occur about Oct. 1.

SCHOOLS OPENED UP IN TOWNS AND CITIES NEAR BOSTON TODAY

Public schools in four suburban towns and nearby cities were opened today. In Lynn the class rooms are crowded while Brookline, Newton and Wellesley are finding ample accommodations for all the pupils registered so far.

BROOKLINE—About 3500 pupils attended the opening of schools today, including the number who will attend the high school, but no additional facilities have been provided during the summer, only the usual repairs having been made and the buildings all put in order. The school committee felt that the increase could be taken care of without any additions to the present quarters.

Very few changes have been made in the teaching staffs. John C. Packard, the sub-master of the high school, has returned from Europe where he has been studying for the past two years and will resume his work of teaching the mathematics and physics departments. Arthur E. Joslyn of the mathematics department of the high school has left to take a position of instructor of the same studies at the Lynn Classical High School. Mr. Joslyn is a graduate of Northwestern University and of Harvard.

NEWTON—Newton's latest addition to her educational system, the new Technical High School at Newtonville, was opened to pupils today simultaneously with the reopening of the city's public schools. This school will have an excellent staff of teachers, all of whom have had considerable experience and have proved successful in their several lines of work. A number of important changes have been made in the teaching staff at the high school and in the grammar grades. None of the heads of departments have been changed, however, in the former school. The most important appointment in the grammar grades is that of Robert J. Sisk to the principalship of the Auburndale district.

WELLESLEY—The Wellesley public schools opened with a full staff of teachers and adequate accommodations for all pupils. A number of important changes have been made in the teaching staff by the new superintendent, Willis F. Johnson, who was appointed to the office recently resigned by Prof. Marshall L. Perrin of Boston University. Mr. Johnson was formerly principal of the grammar grades and it is particularly due to his efforts that the Wellesley schools have made such rapid strides in manual training development.

LYNN—An estimated registration of 12,000 pupils marked the opening of the schools here today. Until the completion of the Classical High School in 1911 and the erection of the combination school building in West Lynn, crowded conditions in the local schools cannot be averted. A number of portable buildings are being utilized and vacant stores are being turned into class rooms in some localities to accommodate the unprecedented rush of children in the lower grades. The schools officials are hopeful that by the close of the week an equitable distribution of pupils will have been accomplished and the order of things running smoothly. The high school, built to seat 700, now has over 1100 pupils in it, the audience hall having been partitioned off for class rooms, and dressing rooms utilized for a similar purpose.

MAYOR APPOINTS NEW ASSESSORS

Mayor Hibbard today is sending to the board of aldermen the names of Edward G. Richardson of ward 10 and Alonzo F. Andrews for confirmation as assessors for the terms ending in 1912 and 1911 respectively.

These are the appointees who failed of confirmation a few months ago by this same board.

The mayor will also probably send a communication in response to the request of the board of aldermen as to the amount that has been expended during his administration on automobiles.

The statement says that 17 machines were purchased at a cost of \$65,533.13, and that the cost of maintenance and repairs since Jan. 1, 1908, has been \$29,962.51. The wages of chauffeurs appointed amounted to \$12,500 francs. The communication says that in the disposal of old machines it has been almost impossible to get anything near their real value at the sale.

SOCIALISTS OPEN GERMAN MEETING

LEITZIG, Germany.—The annual conference of the German Socialist party opened its business sessions today, Paul Singer, a member of the Reichstag, presiding. The conference was formally opened at a gathering Sunday night.

Four hundred delegates were present in the big hall today, surrounded by red flags and revolutionary mottoes. The reports of the executive committee today gave favorable accounts of the progress of the movement in Germany for the past year.

The deliberations of the council will last for one week.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB WILL HELP

The Field and Forest Club will hold a public meeting this evening at Christ Church, Dorchester, to consider the question of an exhibit to indicate their program of work for the "Boston-1913" exhibition next November.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 310 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
A furnished house for the winter? An orange grove in frostless belt? or a building lot or house and lot? Write me for information.

J. C. BRAINARD, Real Estate
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE
FIVE PER CENT MORTGAGES
FOR SALE, secured by first lien on improved real estate in Kansas City, Mo.; write for offerings.

CORN BELT BANK
KANSAS CITY, MO.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—Furnished, from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, 1910, in residence in New York City. Address F 465, Monitor Office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

163 HUNTINGTON AVE., suite 2—Ground floor suites, furnished; two, three and five rooms; suitable for business; professional work and home.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WILL CARE for apartment during absence of owners; in addition pay nominal rent. G. B. Monitor, Orchestra Bldg., Chicago.

WINTER RESORTS

FOR RENT—Furnished cottages and cottages apartments of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 rooms each; also single rooms at Southern Pines, North Carolina; fine winter climate; dry, sandy soil. Address J. C. STANLEY, unit Oct. 15, Newburyport, Mass.; after that date, Southern Pines, North Carolina.

OFFICES TO LET

YOUNG business woman wishes to sublet for a few hours daily front room in newly furnished suite, 1st floor, new building; excellent location for Back Bay office; all conveniences; terms very reasonable. Address T 218, Monitor Office.

MACHINERY

SAVES AND MACHINERY
Moved promptly by YOUNG, SMITH & HOPKINS, 571 Atlantic ave.

INCREASE IN CENSUS ENUMERATORS MORE THAN TEN THOUSAND

WASHINGTON—It is estimated that about 65,000 enumerators will be needed for the thirteenth decennial census of the United States, Hawaii and Porto Rico. Census Director Durand has been furnished the figures by Geographer Charles S. Sloane of the census bureau. This is an increase of about 11,000 over 1900.

Director Durand points out that the per diem enumerators in 1900, according to the provisions of section 16 of the act approved March 3, 1899, were required to work 10 hours a day, but, in the act providing for the subsequent decennial censuses, the time is fixed at eight hours a day. This will require an additional number of enumerators.

The present census law requires that the enumeration of the population shall be taken as of April 15, 1910, and the enumerators must forward their returns to the supervisors within 30 days from the commencement of the enumeration, except that in any city having 5000 inhabitants or more at the preceding census, the enumeration shall be completed within two weeks.

Oklahoma and Washington will call for about 300 per cent increase over the 1900 force.

Pennsylvania will continue in the leadership, having slightly the largest number of enumerators; the 1910 force being estimated as 5200 against 4720 in 1900. Next will come Illinois, then Ohio, Texas, Missouri, Massachusetts, needing 2000 or more enumerators each.

Noteworthy increases in population will, in 1910, occasion about a 50 per cent increase over the 1900 force in California, Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas, West Virginia and Wyoming.

NEW SHOE UNION OFFICES IN LYNN

LYNN, Mass.—The United Shoe Workers Union of America, which was organized here last week by representatives from all parts of the country, is to have its headquarters in Lynn. Steps will be taken immediately, it is said, to unionize the shoe workers of St. Louis and bring 20,000 into the new association.

It has also been decided to adopt a union stamp and issue them to manufacturers when satisfactory conditions are obtained in their shops. There is a possibility that this will result in the introduction of stamp contracts and arbitration agreements which many of the delegates to last week's convention favored.

GERMAN SIGHTS HALLEY'S COMET

Halley's comet, for which astronomers have been watching, has been seen, after an absence of 70 years, according to a despatch received at the Harvard observatory from Professor Wolff of Heidelberg.

The sight was obtained Sept. 11, 5642, in right ascension 6 hrs. 18 min. 12 sec.; declination 17 deg. 11 min. north. It could be made out only with a large telescope.

ROOM AND BOARD

PARTY having high-class elevator apartment will let parlor and bedroom, single or together; every convenience and comfort; gentlemen preferred; references required. 8 Cumberland st., suite 15.

HUNTINGTON AVE. No. 86—Front suite of 2 large furnished rooms; private bath connected; single rooms; private house; ref. required; tourists accommodated.

TO LET—Back parlor, suitable for office; use of front parlor permitted; \$40 per month; fine location. ANNA C. THEW, 200 Fifth ave., New York.

17 VANVOVER ST., off Huntington ave., between Art School and Girls Latin School; two large connected heated rooms; also one single room. MRS. LITTLE.

BACK BAY, 6 St. Botolph st.—House thoroughly renovated; rooms newly fur. \$1 week up; choice of 7 rooms; tel. MRS. B.

BACK BAY, 14 Cumberland st., cor. St. Botolph; house thoroughly renovated; rms. newly fur.; choice of 10 rooms, \$2-38 weekly; tel. MRS. D.

1100 BOYLSTON ST.—Just open; newly renovated; suitable for office; other desirable rooms. Tel. 3532-1 Back Bay.

250 W. NEWTON ST., cor. St. Botolph. Square and side rooms; hot and cold water; tel. Apply to MRS. SCOTT.

TO LET—At 183 St. Botolph st., nice, sunny rooms; hot and cold water in each room; references given.

30 EAST 31ST ST., New York—Rooms single or en suite; excellent home cooking. MRS. D. E. TUTTILL.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WANTED—By young lady, room and board in refined private family in New York; references exchanged. M 2, 2003 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE

4-CYL. STEVENS.....\$800

6-CYL. FORD.....800

WAVERY ELECTRIC.....650

AMERICAN SIMPLEX CO.

261 DARTMOUTH ST., BOSTON.

WANTED—Electric coupe; state particulars. Address W 465, Monitor Office.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANO BARGAINS

HENRY F. MILLER upright piano, full size, with pedal organ attachment, perfect order, \$175; Steinway upright, rosewood case, \$150; Mason & Hamlin upright, 7½ octaves, splendid order, \$120; Chickering upright, 7 octaves, rosewood case, \$100; Hallett & Davis upright, 7½ octaves, good condition, \$125; Jewett & Co. upright, mahogany case, 7½ octaves, \$100; 25 upright pianos of standard makes, returned from rent, at great bargains; square pianos from \$15 upwards; Hallett & Davis, Jewett, Emerson, Krantz & Bach, etc.; organs from \$10 upwards. PELTON PIANO CO., 424 Boylston st., cor. Berkeley.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

A YOUNG WOMAN desires more piano pupils; special attention given children. Address G 100, Steinert bldg.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

ADAMS & SWETT CO.

Established 1856. CARPET BEATING.

VACUUM CLEANING.

130 Kemble Street, Roxbury.

Price Lists and Estimates Furnished.

Painting and Paper Hanging

Hardwood floors of all kinds refinished, paint cleaned, paper renovated.

PHILIP SHURUTT, 63 Dundee st., Boston. Tel. 3203 B. B.

Carpet Cleaning and Upholstering

Furniture repaired, mattresses renovated, first-class work. JAMES HARPER & CO., 79-81 Bow st., Somerville. Tel. 675-1 Som.

WASHING COMPOUND; TRY IT.

SEND full address and 25 cents for sample package, enough for 25 ordinary washings. JOHN F. SPRING, Stewart st., Los Angeles, California.

CURTAINS, portieres, loose-covers and bed sets made or altered. Address K 477, Monitor Office.

WAXED PAPER

WAXED PAPER FOR HOUSEHOLD USE. 20 large sheets mailed on receipt of a dime. CLIMAX MILLS, Hamburg, N. J.

LAWYERS

CHARLES G. BALDWIN.

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

204-5 Piper Building, Baltimore.

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

First Homestead in the United States

Daniel Freeman was the first man to make an entry under the United States homestead act. In July, 1862, Mr. Freeman bought a "squatter's right" for a tract in the territory of Kansas, Neb., in what is now Gage county, Neb. Mr. Freeman held this right until Dec. 31 following, during which time he built a log cabin and stable and did a little "breaking." On Dec. 31, 1862, Mr. Freeman went to the government land office at Brownville, Neb., to make an entry and file his application under the homestead law. The office was opened at midnight and "before five minutes past 12 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 1, 1863, Daniel Freeman had made his filing upon the first homestead ever taken under the provision of the homestead act."

The homestead is located 5 1/2 miles west of Beatrice, Neb. The picture shows the house that stands on the ground today.

Mr. Freeman went from Preble county, O., to southern Illinois in boyhood, and in 1850 to Nebraska.



FREEMAN HOME IN GAGE COUNTY, NEB.
Site of the first entry under the homestead act.

Busy Girls

The London Chronicle has put in a word for the little girls of the people who have to stay on the doorstep minding the baby, while their brothers are free to play cricket in every street in the neighborhood, and says it is pleasing to find that Kensington gardens, in throwing open its new playground under the trees at the back of the palace, has declared that girls up to the age of 14 shall be admitted to it, while boys are excluded after the age of 10. Of course this may mean merely to insinuate that boys outgrow such childish vanities as playing with sand and swinging on giant strides sooner than girls, or it may indicate a fresh employment of girls as nursemaids; or, on the other hand, it may mark a sex privilege, interesting as a probable side issue of the suffrage movement. But whatever the reason involved, the girls for once have scored.

Down on the Italian Riviera, the home of leisurely living, you may find the same conventional distinction being made between the playtime of the girl and the boy. All along the little narrow streets of the villages on the edge of the Mediterranean, under fourteenth century arcades and in rococo doorways, sit little girls making lace on pillows, plying their bobbins with tiny deft fingers for hours together. And out in the bay their lithe brown brothers spend the whole day alternately dabbling in the water and lying face downward on the rocks, sun dried and lazily delicious. Probably lace making offers more charm to the little girl with big black eyes than hours of idleness on the shore. But, remembering one's own national sins in the matter, one cannot help doubting whether she is given any choice.

The Return Envelope

A clerk in the naturalization department in a New England city says that a German had come in for his papers, which were duly executed and properly filled. The clerk as usual placed the papers in a large envelope, which reads as other envelopes, "Return in five days if not delivered."

It was five days afterward when the same German stepped off the elevator and walked into the office where the same clerk was ready to wait on all comers. The German said: "Well, here I am." The clerk couldn't understand and asked, "What can I do for you today?" "I don't know what I want; I just come on orders." In answer to the question as to where he got orders to come back to the office he pushed forward the envelope with the return notice. It took some explaining to get matters going so the German man who was interested in citizenship could comprehend the joke that he had played on himself.—Portland Express.

No Horses Need Apply

An enormous traction engine, with a capacity for hauling 40,000 feet of lumber at one load, was unloaded in this city lately and is attracting a great deal of attention. It is the property of the Spaulding Lumber Company, and will be used in hauling on the Swede Basin road. Four large trucks constitute the train, each truck to be loaded with 10,000 feet of lumber.—Grants Pass Pacific Outlook.

CIRCUS BRIDGES

Evidently they have their trials in the question of civic beautification in London, too. The Westminster Gazette, says: "It is now plain to see," writes a correspondent, "that when the widening of Blackfriars bridge is complete it will, when seen from a distance, remind people by its decorations just as much of a circus or a shooting booth at a country fair as does Westminster bridge with its gaudy colors. The gorgeous green and gold ornamentations of the bridge that shriek so discordantly through the soft color symphony represented to the eye on a walk along the embankment from east to west, as you approach Westminster, had gradually faded and ceased to be an eyesore, and only the other day it struck me that Westminster bridge itself might quite properly be included in Wordsworth's 'sight

so touching in its majesty,' so entirely did it fit into that splendid picture of sky and water, and of such London palaces as the Houses of Parliament and St. Thomas's.

"But I rejoiced too soon, for the painter and decorator has the bridge now well in hand, and two of the seven wide arches are already in a new coat as green almost as gooseberries, and before the summer is over the Victoria embankment, one of the most delightful promenades in all the world—will be bordered in the west and in the east by a bridge in all the colors displayed at the entrance of the most fashionable and prosperous among the show booths on the village green. Even apart from their 'decorations' they come always with something of a shock to the eye, that has just rested on beautiful Waterloo bridge."

What Shall We Do With the North Pole?

If finding is having, as the children say, we are burning to hear what Cook and Peary have frozen to find out.

Apropos of fetching far, here is an idea. While sentiment may protest against removing so important a landmark—if land be there—from its native environment, after all it is likely to be some time before the present site of the pole will be approachable to tourists. Its use in its present position as an advertising means would hardly promise much to merchants. To bring the pole to New York as Cleopatra's Needle was brought would seem on the whole the most profitable proceeding. Then there would be no need of sustaining a garrison to defend it and it would be a definite source of revenue, even at 25 cents admission. It might be sent about from city to city for a few years. Then, if it proved large enough to admit of being hollowed out and a staircase built within, it might be set up as a companion to the Washington monument. It would of course be dedicated to the up and down tariff reform of 1909, so remarkable already for its polarity. No, that word is not a misprint for popularity. If the application to the tariff is not clear a search of the Century dictionary will reveal that polarity is "variation of properties so that in one direction they are the opposite of what they are in the opposite direction."

Or the pole might be useful installed as a toll-gate bar over the Panama canal, if the region proved not too tropical. Perhaps the safest plan, however, would be to plant it on Boston Common and set it about with native beans.

Everything Useful

There's never a rose in all the world
But makes some green spray sweeter;
There's never a wind in all the sky
But makes some bird-wing fleetier;
There's never a star but brings to heaven
Some silver radiance tender;
And never a rosy cloud but helps
To crown the sunset splendor;
No robin but may thrill some heart
His dawnlight gladness voicing,
God gives us all some small sweet way
To set the world rejoicing.

—Anon.

From Different Points of View

Father—Henry, stop chasing the cat!
Henry (in surprise)—Why, papa, I'm not chasing him, I'm only following him!

DUKES AND DUCATS

The words "revolution" and "revolutionary" have been used without justification in the budget controversies, says the Sub Rosa writer in the London Leader, but at last we have had a really revolutionary proposition and it has been made by that calm and clear-headed statesman, Sir Edward Grey. He advises that dukes and other property-owners who are crying out against taxation should earn money for themselves, supposing they have the qualifications or opportunities of doing so.

Let us think the matter out in a friendly spirit in order to discover what sort of work a duke could do. In the first place, it should not be work of a nature that involves risk to others—such as, for instance, driving a railway locomotive, working a lift, or anything of that sort, for the results might be serious. I have sometimes seen men—and alas! heard them, too—playing the flute in the street. Presumably this is a remunerative form of occupation or men would not do it. Now I believe that the average duke could be trained to play the flute fairly well, and I feel certain that if a melancholy man, blowing sad music from this instrument, and wearing a card with the legend, "I am the Duke of So and So, K. G.," were to parade Trafalgar square, the coppers would come in freely. And when I say "coppers," I allude to coins and not to constables.

Again, there is the occupation of the pavement artist. Dukes have shown some interest in art—at any rate, they know how to sell pictures. If the Duke of Norfolk were to produce a replica of Holbein's "Duchess of Milan" in colored

chalks on the pavement of St. James square, I am sure he would make a sensation, and he might make money.

It may be said of dukes as of other men that they do not know what they can do till they try. It is conceivable that some duke may have a sweet tenor voice suitable for a church choir. All that is asked of them is that they should try to do something, and I can assure them that their first steps in industry would be watched most sympathetically by the public. If they did not at first succeed, they would be invited to try, try and try again.

In the Vernacular

It has been said that the game of baseball has brought about the evolution of an entirely new language. The uninitiated may not read without a friend at his elbow to translate. We had supposed that this cant—for it is not exactly slang—of the "sporting page" was an especially American mesalliance of sound and sense, but in the London Globe, a standard sheet albeit "dressed" in rosy paper that seems to blush with pride at the excellent journalism displayed thereupon, we find that one Mr. Bird is a stylish bat. We read of stylish hats oftener than we would like nowadays, and see them, too; but what in the name of all nonsense is it to be a stylish bat? There may be some hidden reference here to the gentleman's name. Yet a bat is really not a bird, though Mr. Bird may be both.

Fame's Little Day

Fame is a transitory thing. A New York judge has refused the appeal of "Jack" Binns for an injunction to restrain the unauthorized representation by motion pictures of his famous feat at the time of the Republic disaster—it may be recalled that Binns was the "hero of the wireless"—chiefly on the ground that whatever damage the plaintiff has suffered is all over with. "It appears that the demand for films of pictures of current events abates very soon after the event," remarks this observing judge.—Providence Journal.

Early Experiment

Benvenuto Cellini's memoirs contain the amusing assertion that on one occasion when a shower began to fall that threatened damage to a company of travelers about to enter Rome, he persuaded the constable of the castle to turn his artillery toward that part of the sky where the rain clouds gathered, and by firing successive volleys dispersed the shower.

Belief, Faith, Understanding

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 297): "Until belief becomes faith, and faith becomes spiritual understanding, human thought has little relation to the actual or divine." In the same work she defines faith as "a chrysalis state of human thought, in which spiritual evidence, contradicting the testimony of material sense, begins to appear, and Truth, the ever-present, is becoming understood." Faith, as here defined, has its rightful place in Christian Science practice, but Christian Science differs from what is generally regarded as "faith cure."

"The effect of faith in material means is quite generally recognized in the practice of material medicine and it is being taken into consideration more and more. The powerlessness of drugs and other material means to heal disease, when failing in the drug or the physician is lacking, is a matter of common knowledge and it can be quite generally proven by an appeal to individual experience. In the practice of healing disease through faith in material means and methods, the divine element has no part, and faith in anything other than the divine Mind has no place in Christian Science practice."

One may have faith in that which he does not understand, and even when he does understand he finds his faith reaching out farther and farther, calling upon him to strive diligently for the understanding of that in which he now has faith. It is true that the Christian Scientist's faith in God exceeds his understanding of what God is, but this faith is not a blind faith for it is supported by understanding and demonstration. The student's faith in mathematics exceeds his understanding of the basic law of numbers. If this were not so he would have no desire to increase his understanding. Because he can demonstrate no more than he understands and because he perceives the greater possibilities, he has a reason for striving to gain a higher and more perfect understanding of mathematics.

The Christian Scientist can demonstrate, not that in which he merely has faith, but that which he understands. Faith in the practicality and availability of good inspires the student to greater efforts, and faith on the part of the patient causes him to turn to Christian Science for help; but it is understanding that heals the sick and reforms the sinner. Understanding is not here today and gone tomorrow. It is forever permanent. Only that which is true and real can be understood. Other things may be accepted as true and be relied upon, but they cannot be understood. That which is understood today cannot be viewed in a different light tomorrow. Faith in the real expands into understanding, while faith in the unreal has

A Call

Oh, come let's all be poets!
What though we cannot rhyme?
'Tis easy when we know it's
Just singing all the time.

Just sounding on the tabor
God places in our hearts,
And taking to our neighbor
The message He imparts.

—John Kendrick Bangs.

How little one person knows how the heartstrings of another vibrate and how very careful we should be in forming estimates of his hidden life!—Selected.

A Lover of the Scriptures

Another student's pursuit of Hebrew in advanced life is recorded on a flyleaf of Governor Bradford's manuscript "History of the Plymouth Plantation." He wrote: "I have had a longing desire to see with mine own eyes something of that most ancient language and holy tongue in which the law and oracles of God were writ; . . . and though I cannot attain to much herein yet I am pleased to have seen some glimpses thereof."

The British government is doing the decent thing, and the only thing possible, by voting Shackleton his expenses incurred in the hunt for the south pole.—Ottawa Citizen.

Children's Department

Norwegian Children



NORWEGIAN BABY.

Babies in Norway are trussed up in these queer little cages just like Indian children. In Norway because the men are away so much at the fishing, the women and girls do a great deal of the work in the fields. So the mothers take the little babies along with them tucked up in this way to keep them quiet and safe and warm. Just as soon as they are big enough to run about they learn to do useful things to help mother. The boys when very young often go off to the sea to earn their living at fishing.

The action of the Duke of Connaught in resigning his command in the Mediterranean because the position is an unnecessary one is exactly what might have been expected of such an honest and straightforward Englishman. The Duke is one of the finest soldiers in the British army.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Good Night Verse

(Sent by a young contributor.)

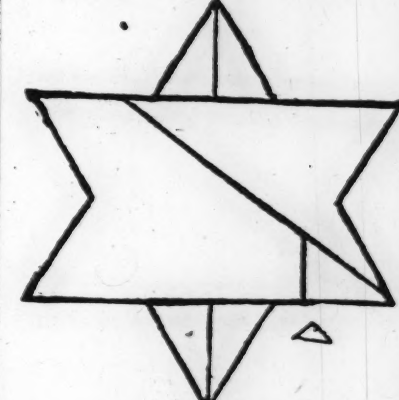
Good night,
Sleep tight;
Wake up bright
In the morning light,
To do what's right
With all your might.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

My first is found in Scripture,
My second hangs in air
My third a thing to all unknown,
Yet maps can tell you where.

My whole is neither fact nor thing,
A word yet not a word.
And if you stand me on my head,
I'm bigger by a third.
—From Life of George John Romanes.

ANSWER TO STAR PUZZLE.



The accompanying design shows how the six-pointed star may be constructed from seven pieces cut from a square.

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to the
Scriptures

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of Christian
Science

Mary Baker
Eddy

A complete
list of Mrs.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, September 18, 1909.

The Geodetic Survey and the Explorers

WE SHALL in all probability hear a great deal of the United States coast and geodetic survey during the next few months, in connection with the reported polar achievements of Dr. Frederick A. Cook and Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N. Although the fact of itself has no relation to the geodetic survey's attitude toward the claims of either, it is nevertheless interesting to learn that Commander Peary has been connected with this corps for the last thirty-two years, and has performed some valuable work for it in that time.

The organization of the geodetic survey dates back to the early years of the republic—to 1807 in fact—when the work of surveying the coasts of the United States was systematically begun. During the hundred and two years of its existence it has been under three different department jurisdictions—the treasury, the navy, and commerce and labor. And in that period, too, it has been under the chieftaincy, from time to time, of some of the ablest of American engineers, and has attracted numerous capable and ambitious young men from the universities and graduated many of them into fields of great usefulness and distinction.

It is worth while, as bearing upon the ability of the survey to examine thoroughly into the claims of the rival explorers, to run over the equipment, in machinery and men, at its disposal. It has fifteen vessels and a number of launches, a force of forty-six assistants, twenty-nine aids and eight magnetic observers, at least one hundred other officers and three hundred enlisted men. The office force in Washington consists of one hundred and forty-five men, and it has branches in San Francisco and Manila. The office staff which, uninvited and as a pure matter of duty, will pass upon the respective claims of Cook and Peary includes Otto H. Tittman, superintendent astronomer, who has been connected with the survey for forty-two years; Frank Walley Perkins, assistant superintendent geologist, forty-six years in the service; Andrew Braid, second assistant, forty years in the service, and John J. Gilbert, inspector of hydrography, whose service extends over a period of forty-five years.

It is unnecessary to say that the body of which these men will form a part will deal strictly with the merits of the case. Neither personal nor even national sentiment, nor any consideration other than that of determining the truth, will affect its deliberations or its conclusions.

Everything considered, it is well that the country is provided with such a tribunal.

THE CONFERENCE held last week at Saratoga, with the announced purpose on the part of its promoters of regenerating the Democratic party of New York state, and the implied purpose of inspiring the Democracy of the country at large with higher ideals, has adopted a platform that must prove quite acceptable to Mr. Bryan and his following. Whatever else may be thought of the program outlined, it will at least be admitted, we believe, that it embraces policies for which the great majority of the party has stood in the immediate past and for which, from all appearances, it is willing to stand, or fall, in the future.

It calls for ratification of the income tax amendment to the federal constitution, the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, the relinquishment of our sovereignty over the Philippines, the imposition of tariff duties "for revenue only," the extension of the personal registration system to all parts of the state, greater popular influence and control in party government.

Mr. Bryan has either stood in the past or stands in the present for the national issues in the Saratoga program. It is true, perhaps, that everything that Mr. Bryan stands for is not to be found here, but it cannot fail to be recognized that despite the antagonistic forces arrayed against him in the Empire state in recent years, and in recent months, the Nebraskan's policies, rather than those that would be pleasing to Judge Parker and his following, have been chosen by the conference.

The conference itself can exercise no more than a moral influence, and the extent to which it can do even this is yet to be determined. On the one hand it gathers no strength from the forces behind Tammany; on the other hand, how far the forces opposed to Tammany will go in the way of supporting what has come to be known as "Bryanism" is a question.

The importance of the conference program at present lies mainly in the fact that it has undertaken to voice the better sentiment of the Democratic party in New York state, and that in doing so it has very largely given expression to the doctrines of William Jennings Bryan.

The indorsements of the Saratoga conference, however, have yet to be indorsed by the Democratic organization.

Helping People to Get Homes

BUILDING-LOAN associations of this country are doing a great work. They are teaching hundreds of thousands how to save, and they are aiding thousands in getting homes of their own. These mutual saving societies are called cooperative banks in Massachusetts, and there are about one hundred and forty of them in this state, with assets of over fifty million dollars. They do not conflict with the ordinary savings banks, but are rather a help to them, as they influence people to form the habit of saving. The associations do not, as some suppose, build houses; they supply money for that purpose. Each share requires a deposit of one dollar per month, and no person can legally hold more than twenty-five shares. When the sum deposited in monthly payments with the profits that may accumulate amounts to \$200 for each share, payments cease and the holder is paid the full value of his shares. In case he is a borrower, the maturing of the shares cancels his loan. One becomes a shareholder on the payment of one dollar, and

receives a pass-book in which all payments are entered. A borrower on real estate must become a shareholder and hold and pledge one share for every \$200 borrowed. In addition to pledging his shares, the security must be first mortgage on real estate. The cooperative bank can loan money on a smaller margin than the savings bank for the reason that the borrower's liability is being constantly decreased by his monthly payments.

Philadelphia, "the city of homes," has over forty thousand houses in which the ownership has been acquired through the medium of building-loan associations. The cooperative banks have had a steady growth in Massachusetts and have spread throughout New England. A man who has only a moderate income can in the course of about twelve years become the owner of his home by the payment of little more than he would have to put out for rent. All this time he has the occupancy of the house and is the virtual possessor.

It is claimed, and on logical grounds, that the home-owner becomes the better citizen. The motto of the national association, which held its annual meeting in Philadelphia recently, is "The American home the safeguard of American liberties." The saving policy that builds up a home may bring results slowly, but the main thing is to make a beginning at it. In this respect the savings institutions are helping the people to help themselves.

Significance of American Participation

PROBABLY few American readers have taken a lively interest in the negotiations for securing to American financiers a share of the Chinese loan for the purpose of constructing the Hankow-Szechuen railroad. This would not be the case if the importance of China in the calculations of a number of nations were well understood. The great majority of our home-loving and home-keeping people are accustomed to think of China as something very remote—quaint, perhaps, and picturesque, but quite too outlandish and out of the circuit of our personal experiences to have much connection with the realities of life.

China, on the contrary, is in actuality our neighbor, a country that is connected with ours by peculiar but strong and enduring bonds. Although it is the oldest, as we are one of the youngest of nations, it is going through or has before it some stages of experience that became history with us years ago. It may be said to have fairly entered upon an era of railroad building and industrial development; the two go hand in hand. To the United States, more, perhaps, than to any or all other lands, China's thought-leaders look for the technical aid and direction necessary in this formative period. The policy of the American government has been such that the Chinese can view with complacency the plans of enterprising Americans with regard to their country, and follow American counsels without misgivings. They know that the United States has no ambitions that menace their territorial integrity or any of the attributes of their national sovereignty. They know further that the policy of the United States toward their country, seconded by the powerful moral support of Great Britain, has had for years the force and effect of a Monroe doctrine of the far east.

In the light of these facts it is not difficult to see the significance of the Hankow-Szechuen loan episode. The line of this road is in the valley of the Yang-tse, a river that bears a mighty commerce from the westernmost marches of the empire down to the sea. By a pact entered into in 1898 by British and German financiers, the Yang-tse valley was recognized as the proper field for exploitation by British capital exclusively, in return for which the British interests agreed to refrain from competing with the Germans in their program for Shantung province and the valley of the Hoang-ho. In the subsequent shifting of national alignments the spirit of this pact has been somewhat lost to sight. Without having invaded the German spheres of influence to the north, the English find themselves in competition with German interests in the Yang-tse valley. The railroad line from Hankow into Szechuen and that from Hankow to Canton alike are of some concern to the British, since one connects their recognized sphere of influence with Hong-kong and the other will doubtless serve as a stage in a highway that some day will extend to their great Indian empire.

Whatever possibilities may ensue from economic rivalry of Britain and German, the presence of the United States as an investor must tend to insure the neutrality and the commercial freedom of the entire Yang-tse country. Two "open doors" are thus guaranteed: One leads into the heart of China for the trade of the world, the other through the mid-continent mountain-passes for a trade route between the two greatest empires of Asia.

PRESIDENT TAFT, according to the itinerary planned for his grand tour of the West and Southwest, will arrive in St. Louis on Oct. 25. He will enter almost immediately on the Mississippi river journey that will bring him to New Orleans for the deep water convention. The trip is to be made in four days, and this will involve some speed, especially as allowance must be made for stops at such points as Cape Girardeau, Cairo, Memphis, Helena and Natchez. A flotilla of four torpedo boats has been ordered by the navy department from Hampton Roads to St. Louis, from which point it will act as an escort for the chief magistrate. Other war vessels, though not of the battleship type, are expected to meet the presidential fleet some distance up the river, so that by the time private craft from the lower Mississippi and some of the tributary streams shall have reached it at, say, Baton Rouge, the pageant, though falling short of that which is to occur on the Hudson, will be somewhat striking.

Pageantry, however, is not so much in the minds of the promoters of this voyage as an exhibition of the carrying capacity of the Mississippi even when the stream is at a low stage of water.

It is only reasonable to expect that President Taft will be influenced in no small degree by this trip on the greatest of the water highways of the West and South, and whatever effect this influence may have on him will be reflected undoubtedly in his next message to Congress and in his general attitude toward the waterway question.

It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, that St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans, and the smaller cities and towns along the route, are striving to make the President's Mississippi journey impressive along practical lines.

SINCE Explorers Cook and Peary have talked of the game found up that way, the pole is beginning to regain its title as a great bare place.

President Taft on the Great River

MANY attempts have been made from time to time, after a crude fashion, to fix with some degree of accuracy the money value of schooling. In a general way the fact that education pays in a commercial sense has long been recognized and appreciated. Yet until recently a systematic effort to ascertain to what extent it pays, or how directly it pays, had not been entered upon. All too frequently the earnest advocate of schooling has been confronted by the successful business man who never enjoyed the privilege of attending school, or who was able to attend for a few months only, who got no farther than the primary grades or the grammar grades, or who was convinced that time given to high school or to college was time thrown away. There are many and conspicuous instances of men succeeding in business and professional life on the very smallest allowance of schooling. There are numerous instances, indeed, in which the men occupying the foremost positions in the country have been self-taught. These however, regarded in the very broadest sense, are exceptions to the rule. The majority of successful men have had the advantage of schooling; those who have not have been usually frank enough to confess that they have felt the loss of early training and to declare that the struggle would have been far less severe for them had they been equipped with education.

The special committee of Brooklyn, appointed to inquire into this subject, received from the Massachusetts state board of education a table that presented the results of a number of cases studied by a special investigator. This table shows the weekly earnings of children who left school at fourteen (the end of the elementary course) until the end of their twenty-fifth year. Those who left school at fourteen began at \$4 a week and at the end of the twenty-fifth year were receiving \$12.75 a week. Those from the high school began at \$10 a week and at twenty-five were receiving \$31 a week. The total earnings of the elementary school boy in the twelve years were \$5,722.50, while those of the high school boy in the eight years were \$7,377.50.

These examples and figures are indicative of all the other results obtained by this inquiry. They will suffice. It is as true today as it ever was that some boys who leave school early will succeed as well as some boys who leave school late. But it remains true, also, that this is far from being the common experience of the inadequately taught.

St. Louis to San Francisco

THERE was long in existence a St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, but it never extended to San Francisco and a short time ago it was merged with one of the great systems centering in Chicago. But Jay Gould dreamed of a great railroad that would reach from the metropolis of Missouri to the metropolis of California—from the Mississippi to the Golden Gate—and under the administration of his eldest son this dream is likely within the next few months to come true. The eastern terminals of some Pacific railroads have always been and continue to be mysteries to most people—almost as mysterious, indeed, as the western terminals of some other railroads. There was a period in American railroad building when the term "Pacific" was very popular, and the result is the use of the name down to our time by some railroads that stop very far short of the Rocky mountains. On the other hand, the number of through Pacific railroads constructed during the last forty years, in the light of what the West was when the Union and Southern Pacific roads were completed, is amazing. Aside from the transcontinental lines with the names of which nearly everybody is now familiar, the extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was completed only the other day, giving Chicago a line of its own to the Pacific coast; and now, in a few days more, a through line made up of Gould roads will do as much for St. Louis.

This line will be composed of the Missouri Pacific—a line that was in existence during the civil war and that for years was confined exclusively to Missouri—with the Rio Grande system and the new Western Pacific.

It is not so many years ago that a person desirous of crossing to San Francisco was compelled to make a start from Council Bluffs or Omaha. Now one can start for the Pacific coast from a dozen eastern terminals dotted all the way from the Dominion of Canada to New Orleans. More than this, at some of these terminals one may have a choice of Pacific coast routes. And yet it is only about a generation from the prairie schooner, the buffalo herd and the wild Indian.

THE MONITOR has printed during the past three months a series of articles on one-day excursions from Boston, with a view of calling attention to interesting points easily reached. There are many attractive places that have not been named, and the field for delightful fall outings is a wide one. Now that the foliage is taking on its autumn tints and the air is crisp with the promise of fall there is a double charm in getting out into the country. One may go in almost any direction and find scenes novel and pleasing to the eye. Board an electric car for Waltham some Saturday afternoon, when the children are free from school duties, and walk up Prospect hill along an easy winding road. The view from its top takes in a wide range of territory, embracing city and village, river and forest, mountain and valley. You will be tempted to linger and witness the setting of the sun behind the western hills and the attending beauty of the sky.

Or, seeking the shore, instead of going inland, it is a pretty ride down to Bay View in North Weymouth, through historic Quincy. Here you will climb to the top of Great Hill and be rewarded by a sight of the sea, flecked with the sails of many vessels. At your feet lies Fort Point; beyond are the islands of the harbor, Hull, Nantasket and other seashore resorts. On one side is Fore River, with its great shipbuilding yard; on the other, the hills of Hingham.

Not for Bostonians alone are such tours, for similar or equally attractive scenes may be found near every city. If you do not go anywhere else, get out into the woods and delight in the trees and the squirrels. Gather nuts; there will still be enough left for the frisky animals; yet, in return for those you pick up, you might give the little creatures part of the luncheon you carry along.

The Money Value of Schooling

Autumn Outings Full of Delight